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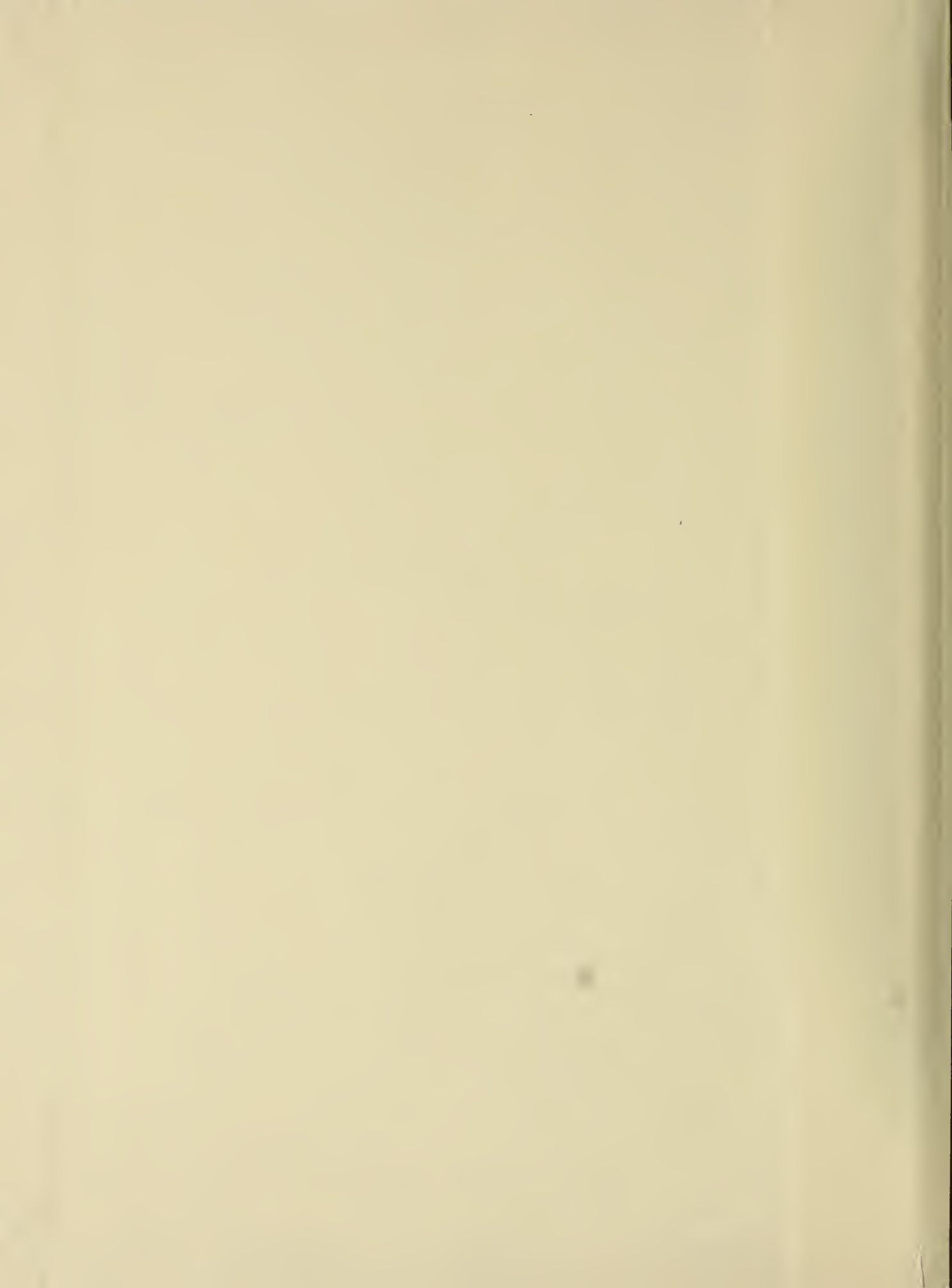
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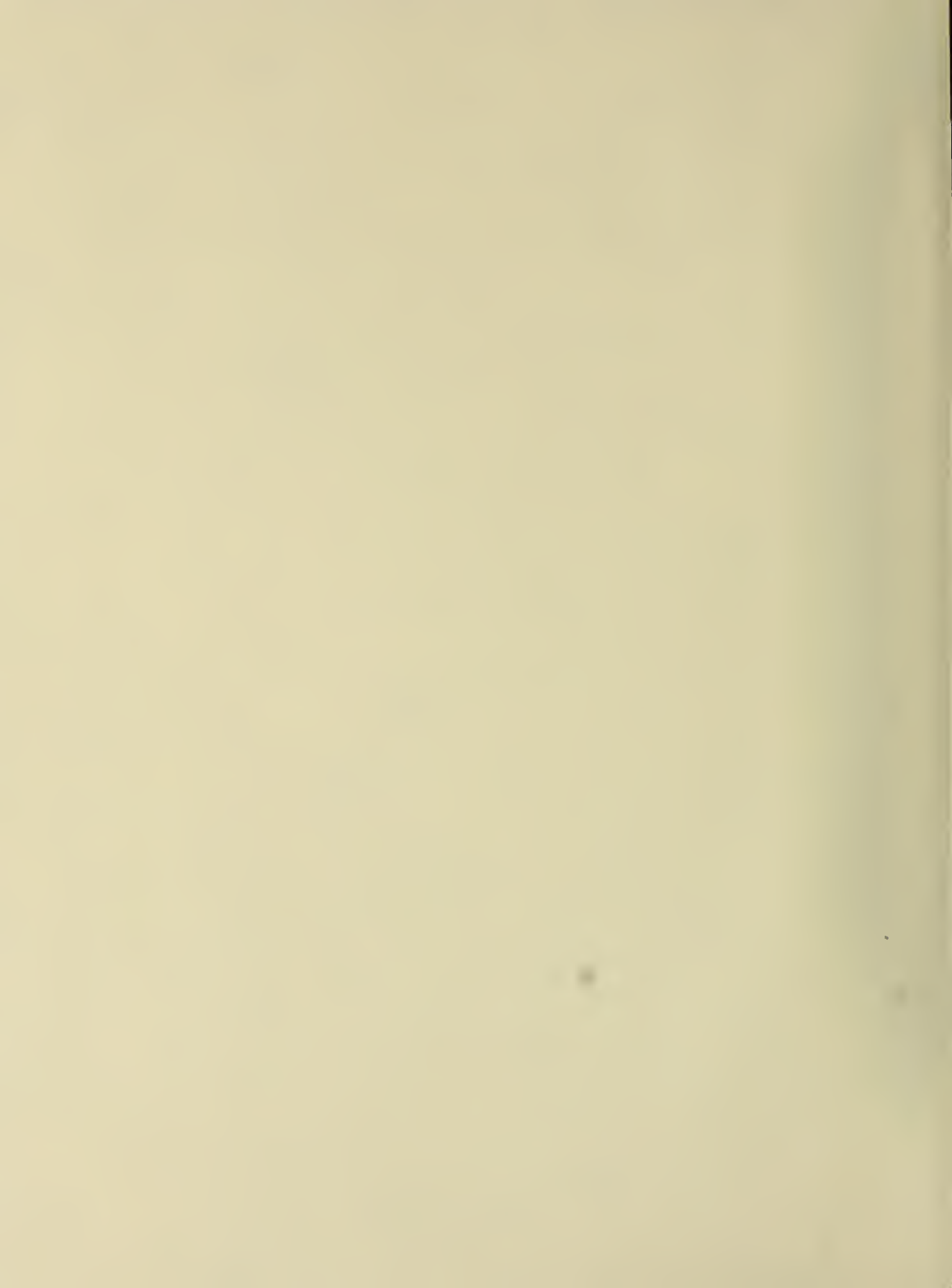
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Characteristics for  
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1990 CPH-3-221

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Manchester, NH MSA**

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Issued July 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce  
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**

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**Economics and Statistics  
Administration**



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Decennial Census



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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ancestry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

# PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote			Column head									
Heading						Spanner									
Stubhead						Boxhead									



*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.





# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under “Age” in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau’s Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in “visible in street locations” are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNAs or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNAs, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/ BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

## User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

## **GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION**

### **MANCHESTER, NH MSA**

#### **User Note 1**

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

**Hillsborough County**—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-31, New Hampshire; CPH-3-95D, Lowell, MA-NH PMSA; and CPH-3-95E, Nashua, NH PMSA.

**Hillsborough County**—The remainder of census tract 151 is shown in the report CPH-3-95E, Nashua, NH PMSA.

**Merrimack County**—The other part of this county is shown in the report CPH-3-31, New Hampshire.

**Merrimack County**—The remainder of census tract 310 is shown in the report CPH-3-31, New Hampshire.

**Rockingham County**—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-31, New Hampshire; CPH-3-95C, Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA; CPH-3-95E, Nashua, NH PMSA; and CPH-3-267, Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA.

**Rockingham County**—The remainders of census tract 40 and census tract 500 are shown in the report CPH-3-31, New Hampshire.

#### **User Note 2**

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

**Area 13**—Concord city, Pembroke town

**Area 14**—Bow town, Dunbarton town, Henniker town, Hillsborough town, Hopkinton town, New Boston town, Weare town

**Area 16**—Andover town, MA; Lawrence city, MA; Methuen town, MA; North Andover town, MA; Salem town, NH; Windham town, NH



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
45	Texas		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NH</b>	
4 -----	4 (pt.)
5 -----	4 (pt.)
	5
9.01 -----	9 (pt.)
9.02 -----	9 (pt.)
12 -----	9 (pt.)
	12

**MERRIMACK COUNTY, NH<sup>1</sup>**

**ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NH	
4 -----	4
5 -----	5 (pt.)
5 -----	5 (pt.)
9 -----	9.01
	9.02
	12 (pt.)
12 -----	12 (pt.)
MERRIMACK COUNTY, NH <sup>1</sup>	
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County	Manchester city, Hillsborough County					
	Manchester, NH MSA	Manchester city		Merrimack County (pt.)		Rockingham County (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3
		Total									
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers	557.0	266.1	85.5	147.0	143.9	4.2	6.8	11.7	1.7	.5	
Square miles	215.0	102.8	33.0	56.8	55.5	1.6	2.6	4.5	.7	.2	
AGE											
All persons	147 809	126 751	99 567	13 416	7 642	6 722	8 414	5 965	1 940	2 746	
Under 5 years	11 238	9 548	7 744	1 064	626	585	497	387	150	203	
5 to 9 years	10 184	8 474	6 489	1 042	668	473	505	248	162	135	
10 to 14 years	8 829	7 340	5 381	850	639	440	417	190	97	130	
15 to 19 years	10 090	8 703	6 164	820	567	425	980	238	101	167	
20 to 24 years	12 137	10 986	9 049	799	352	500	1 042	871	128	298	
25 to 34 years	28 850	24 698	20 742	2 831	1 321	1 336	1 143	1 847	317	574	
35 to 44 years	22 813	18 896	13 898	2 222	1 695	957	1 212	794	242	303	
45 to 54 years	13 699	11 446	8 464	1 430	823	547	856	469	156	217	
55 to 64 years	11 729	10 180	8 015	1 100	449	595	720	415	197	243	
65 to 74 years	10 332	9 239	7 710	775	318	571	640	314	233	253	
75 to 84 years	5 902	5 338	4 405	406	158	242	327	136	128	171	
85 years and over	2 006	1 903	1 506	77	26	51	75	56	29	52	
3 and 4 years	4 382	3 681	2 957	447	254	226	223	118	63	84	
16 years and over	115 756	99 886	78 852	10 285	5 585	5 128	6 888	5 104	1 515	2 256	
18 years and over	112 161	96 850	76 631	9 957	5 354	4 968	6 626	5 032	1 470	2 184	
21 years and over	105 023	90 455	72 154	9 507	5 061	4 699	5 690	4 783	1 411	2 070	
50 years and over	24 242	21 745	17 867	1 786	711	1 171	1 415	714	503	597	
62 years and over	21 834	19 649	16 209	1 546	639	1 054	1 269	641	447	538	
Median	32.2	32.2	31.8	32.5	33.0	31.8	31.7	29.5	35.8	32.0	
Female	76 331	65 797	51 842	6 750	3 784	3 564	4 318	3 028	1 091	1 495	
Under 5 years	5 571	4 732	3 827	526	313	299	247	210	78	111	
5 to 9 years	4 912	4 075	3 156	493	344	217	250	111	83	69	
10 to 14 years	4 332	3 628	2 661	401	303	213	211	89	55	68	
15 to 19 years	4 975	4 331	3 077	389	255	215	450	136	50	95	
20 to 24 years	6 262	5 678	4 650	415	169	266	477	476	68	154	
25 to 34 years	14 371	12 224	10 165	1 447	700	690	597	850	178	275	
35 to 44 years	11 346	9 434	6 901	1 081	831	489	630	395	133	164	
45 to 54 years	6 952	5 864	4 419	700	388	304	455	252	93	103	
55 to 64 years	6 245	5 475	4 378	571	199	334	386	213	109	145	
65 to 74 years	5 915	5 326	4 494	422	167	340	365	167	135	154	
75 to 84 years	3 880	3 525	2 918	257	98	158	200	86	90	118	
85 years and over	1 570	1 505	1 196	48	17	39	50	43	19	39	
3 and 4 years	2 172	1 821	1 456	230	121	119	106	64	36	40	
16 years and over	60 653	52 631	41 664	5 249	2 773	2 786	3 560	2 602	867	1 234	
18 years and over	58 910	51 168	40 571	5 084	2 658	2 704	3 455	2 564	847	1 195	
21 years and over	55 277	47 868	38 270	4 875	2 534	2 565	3 007	2 414	816	1 126	
50 years and over	14 586	13 201	10 924	1 005	380	699	815	415	307	376	
62 years and over	13 314	12 084	10 042	884	346	636	741	368	277	343	
Median	33.3	33.4	33.1	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.7	29.5	37.1	33.8	
Male	71 478	60 954	47 725	6 666	3 858	3 158	4 096	2 937	849	1 251	
Median age	31.2	31.0	30.6	32.0	33.2	30.7	29.3	29.5	33.8	30.4	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	147 809	126 751	99 567	13 416	7 642	6 722	8 414	5 965	1 940	2 746	
In households	143 044	121 986	96 817	13 416	7 642	6 722	7 190	5 905	1 940	2 746	
Householder	56 571	49 094	40 338	5 015	2 462	2 630	2 875	2 917	827	1 263	
Family householder	38 006	32 150	25 133	3 745	2 111	1 898	2 017	1 441	557	693	
Nonfamily householder	18 565	16 944	15 205	1 270	351	732	858	1 476	270	572	
Living alone	14 322	13 132	11 791	952	238	590	689	1 013	236	459	
Spouse	30 617	25 567	19 235	3 162	1 888	1 405	1 701	1 126	409	507	
Child	43 684	36 737	28 096	4 212	2 735	2 196	2 142	1 139	595	694	
Other relatives	4 388	3 720	3 068	375	293	196	170	130	51	81	
Nonrelatives	7 784	6 868	6 080	652	264	295	302	593	58	199	
Institutionalized persons	1 805	1 805	1 153	—	—	—	104	60	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	2 960	2 960	1 597	—	—	—	1 120	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.53	2.48	2.40	2.68	3.10	2.56	2.50	2.02	2.35	2.17	
Persons per family	3.07	3.05	3.01	3.07	3.33	3.00	2.99	2.66	2.89	2.85	
Persons 65 years and over	18 240	16 480	13 621	1 258	502	864	1 042	506	390	476	
In households	16 592	14 832	12 562	1 258	502	864	1 042	448	390	476	
Householder	11 267	10 163	8 733	818	286	592	684	303	264	360	
Family householder	5 614	5 156	4 570	365	93	286	292	137	124	235	
Nonfamily householder	5 403	4 971	4 406	348	84	274	283	126	122	229	
Living alone	3 738	3 306	2 706	302	130	201	270	113	101	87	
Spouse	1 302	1 114	903	115	73	58	65	22	21	23	
Other relatives	1 285	249	220	23	13	13	23	10	4	6	
Nonrelatives	1 410	1 410	875	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	238	238	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	38 006	32 150	25 133	3 745	2 111	1 898	2 017	1 441	557	693	
With own children under 18 years	18 902	15 847	12 175	1 867	1 188	942	923	596	256	317	
Number of own children under 18 years	33 447	28 060	21 367	3 249	2 138	1 669	1 617	881	457	519	
Married-couple families	30 617	25 567	19 235	3 162	1 888	1 405	1 701	1 126	409	507	
With own children under 18 years	14 811	12 201	8 860	1 549	1 061	650	767	420	158	216	
Number of own children under 18 years	26 796	22 103	15 929	2 742	1 951	1 177	1 387	652	291	362	
Female householder, no husband present	5 530	4 955	4 472	417	158	399	244	210	135	148	
With own children under 18 years	3 235	2 905	2 657	234	96	251	130	134	92	85	
Number of own children under 18 years	5 375	4 865	4 469	372	138	438	194	178	155	131	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over	56 042	48 027	37 755	5 130	2 885	2 389	3 385	2 522	656	1 031	
Never married	17 526	15 556	12 636	1 293	677	681	1 359	944	178	346	
Now married, except separated	31 811	26 569	20 024	3 268	1 974	1 431	1 765	1 163	416	529	
Separated	886	796	711	59	31	48	29	69	3	20	
Widowed	1 409	1 271	1 041	106	32	56	64	52	13	41	
Divorced	4 410	3 835	3 343	404	171	173	168	294	46	95	
Females 15 years and over	61 516	53 362	42 198	5 330	2 824	2 835	3 610	2 618	875	1 247	
Never married	15 565	14 022	11 249	1 051	492	614	1 187	879	179	347	
Now married, except separated	31 667	26 457	19 908	3 249	1 961	1 441	1 749	1 157	422	528	
Separated	1 213	1 097	976	72	44	70	43	59	12	31	
Widowed	7 115	6 497	5 418	455	163	368	338	188	153	201	
Divorced	5 956	5 289	4 647	503	164	342	293	335	109	140	



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.									
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.8	.8	.5	1.4	.5	2.9	4.7	12.3	5.0	
Square miles .....	.3	.3	.2	.5	.2	1.1	1.8	4.8	1.9	
AGE										
All persons .....	553	1 658	2 340	3 247	2 361	3 785	2 797	3 912	5 560	
Under 5 years .....	29	79	171	193	191	365	248	334	410	
5 to 9 years .....	25	67	95	180	142	326	158	285	352	
10 to 14 years .....	19	46	59	173	113	231	105	227	354	
15 to 19 years .....	24	65	93	179	137	185	92	211	338	
20 to 24 years .....	57	156	284	218	169	238	344	330	287	
25 to 34 years .....	135	392	563	539	485	775	920	886	919	
35 to 44 years .....	98	264	263	478	312	606	461	605	901	
45 to 54 years .....	51	164	162	309	176	298	221	339	501	
55 to 64 years .....	48	143	197	298	137	297	122	237	586	
65 to 74 years .....	37	118	238	355	134	306	78	228	499	
75 to 84 years .....	21	126	160	244	160	126	45	149	308	
85 years and over .....	9	38	55	81	205	32	3	81	105	
3 and 4 years .....	11	29	52	68	72	160	91	126	170	
16 years and over .....	479	1 461	2 008	2 663	1 885	2 817	2 272	3 023	4 372	
18 years and over .....	470	1 438	1 975	2 584	1 836	2 750	2 234	2 928	4 234	
21 years and over .....	447	1 379	1 868	2 499	1 749	2 639	2 151	2 810	4 053	
60 years and over .....	95	355	560	848	563	608	193	587	1 234	
62 years and over .....	86	325	513	785	539	550	172	535	1 115	
Median .....	33.5	35.6	32.6	37.7	33.4	32.4	29.1	30.9	36.2	
Female .....	304	766	1 283	1 745	1 327	1 914	1 406	2 010	2 964	
Under 5 years .....	14	34	89	92	93	175	118	180	207	
5 to 9 years .....	8	26	58	84	64	166	85	134	171	
10 to 14 years .....	6	27	26	82	53	121	50	113	169	
15 to 19 years .....	16	38	49	93	76	97	61	97	151	
20 to 24 years .....	33	63	148	104	81	131	180	169	144	
25 to 34 years .....	76	162	268	276	241	392	446	432	478	
35 to 44 years .....	51	102	121	252	157	318	225	305	451	
45 to 54 years .....	25	66	84	168	90	150	103	154	272	
55 to 64 years .....	24	67	124	169	82	145	66	123	333	
65 to 74 years .....	25	61	153	210	89	140	45	136	292	
75 to 84 years .....	18	87	121	151	122	63	25	101	202	
85 years and over .....	8	33	42	64	179	16	2	66	94	
3 and 4 years .....	3	14	21	30	33	73	38	65	81	
16 years and over .....	275	677	1 109	1 468	1 100	1 428	1 146	1 567	2 384	
18 years and over .....	271	665	1 094	1 431	1 073	1 389	1 120	1 522	2 325	
21 years and over .....	255	632	1 028	1 384	1 025	1 330	1 074	1 463	2 244	
60 years and over .....	67	217	387	528	427	289	108	370	765	
62 years and over .....	63	195	361	488	413	256	96	340	700	
Median .....	34.0	38.3	35.2	40.2	38.3	31.9	28.8	32.1	38.4	
Male .....	249	892	1 057	1 502	1 034	1 871	1 391	1 902	2 596	
Median age .....	32.8	34.5	30.8	35.0	30.1	32.9	29.4	30.0	34.0	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons .....	553	1 658	2 340	3 247	2 361	3 785	2 797	3 912	5 560	
In households .....	519	1 609	2 331	3 203	2 070	3 673	2 797	3 768	5 340	
Householder .....	302	999	1 269	1 341	852	1 376	1 215	1 449	1 956	
Family householder .....	102	254	470	901	528	1 019	726	1 019	1 512	
Nonfamily householder .....	200	745	799	440	324	357	489	430	444	
Living alone .....	158	638	637	355	256	276	292	308	355	
Spouse .....	59	182	319	728	381	819	606	825	1 282	
Child .....	94	234	430	884	653	1 230	654	1 172	1 767	
Other relatives .....	10	45	82	96	62	94	49	112	166	
Nonrelatives .....	54	149	231	154	122	154	273	210	169	
Institutionalized persons .....	—	19	—	33	291	112	—	144	52	
Other persons in group quarters .....	34	30	9	11	—	—	—	—	168	
Persons per household .....	1.72	1.61	1.84	2.39	2.43	2.67	2.30	2.60	2.73	
Persons per family .....	2.60	2.81	2.77	2.90	3.08	3.10	2.80	3.07	3.13	
Persons 65 years and over .....	67	282	453	680	499	464	126	458	912	
In households .....	67	262	444	648	216	391	126	315	732	
Householder .....	60	230	352	450	147	245	85	196	469	
Nonfamily householder .....	48	208	238	200	77	97	42	71	179	
Living alone .....	43	207	231	194	74	92	41	65	166	
Spouse .....	3	19	67	152	44	103	31	85	183	
Other relatives .....	1	11	16	41	17	39	9	29	65	
Nonrelatives .....	3	2	9	5	8	4	1	5	15	
Institutionalized persons .....	—	17	—	32	283	73	—	143	52	
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	128	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families .....	102	254	470	901	528	1 019	726	1 019	1 512	
With own children under 18 years .....	47	116	196	353	275	551	342	542	707	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	73	194	330	621	492	992	540	929	1 258	
Married-couple families .....	59	182	319	728	381	819	606	825	1 282	
With own children under 18 years .....	21	73	112	286	193	432	273	433	614	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	37	128	192	531	361	794	440	774	1 117	
Female householder, no husband present .....	38	50	107	145	113	159	84	127	188	
With own children under 18 years .....	25	35	63	59	66	94	49	74	80	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	35	58	108	80	108	160	73	107	124	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over .....	204	787	905	1 214	798	1 411	1 133	1 483	2 027	
Never married .....	99	363	383	353	274	341	376	452	512	
Now married, except separated .....	62	211	342	746	398	890	615	853	1 317	
Separated .....	7	47	33	13	15	23	15	13	21	
Widowed .....	7	26	28	40	35	49	13	36	68	
Divorced .....	29	140	119	62	76	108	114	129	109	
Females 15 years and over .....	276	679	1 110	1 487	1 117	1 452	1 153	1 583	2 417	
Never married .....	104	210	377	352	297	320	326	353	597	
Now married, except separated .....	62	198	339	747	404	842	613	865	1 315	
Separated .....	7	28	32	24	19	29	21	24	28	
Widowed .....	43	136	208	238	282	115	61	194	290	
Divorced .....	60	107	154	126	115	146	132	147	187	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.								
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	.8	.5	.5	.4	.7	.7	1.5	1.6	.5
Square miles .....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.6	.6	.2
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons .....	2 186	3 076	2 040	2 764	3 708	2 173	5 756	2 234	2 161
Under 5 years .....	127	265	152	290	357	191	454	211	193
5 to 9 years .....	135	210	106	246	312	146	400	149	195
10 to 14 years .....	111	140	88	187	231	102	344	118	145
15 to 19 years .....	101	174	116	231	208	107	372	147	143
20 to 24 years .....	167	325	165	315	375	223	478	284	170
25 to 34 years .....	415	717	379	492	841	437	1 259	518	448
35 to 44 years .....	279	397	260	357	449	268	767	476	252
45 to 54 years .....	178	229	184	196	303	154	421	186	154
55 to 64 years .....	171	202	158	168	251	168	448	158	160
65 to 74 years .....	174	223	196	176	235	209	471	107	166
75 to 84 years .....	173	146	169	84	115	131	273	68	111
85 years and over .....	155	48	67	22	31	37	69	12	24
3 and 4 years .....	47	84	63	109	133	70	161	72	77
16 years and over .....	1 796	2 434	1 675	1 996	2 771	1 718	4 468	1 741	1 600
18 years and over .....	1 759	2 362	1 623	1 913	2 699	1 686	4 327	1 686	1 546
21 years and over .....	1 685	2 239	1 556	1 743	2 536	1 588	4 092	1 564	1 453
60 years and over .....	604	536	522	378	513	477	1 058	266	389
62 years and over .....	564	484	483	461	436	971	236	366	296
Median .....	36.1	30.2	35.5	26.8	29.0	31.5	30.9	27.8	29.6
Female .....	1 215	1 607	1 000	1 434	1 933	1 142	3 008	1 099	1 119
Under 5 years .....	65	143	88	149	169	97	211	99	84
5 to 9 years .....	75	96	51	126	145	77	203	73	94
10 to 14 years .....	36	72	47	101	124	49	164	62	65
15 to 19 years .....	53	93	51	108	103	49	183	68	75
20 to 24 years .....	90	172	67	170	211	123	254	140	77
25 to 34 years .....	214	329	161	229	418	208	621	224	214
35 to 44 years .....	145	192	95	179	220	127	365	126	131
45 to 54 years .....	93	112	84	100	156	84	232	104	89
55 to 64 years .....	95	118	71	103	129	93	253	91	85
65 to 74 years .....	97	146	113	100	151	120	284	55	110
75 to 84 years .....	122	95	119	50	78	87	189	47	77
85 years and over .....	130	39	53	19	29	28	49	10	18
3 and 4 years .....	28	42	39	59	65	35	81	30	42
16 years and over .....	1 030	1 285	805	1 041	1 476	914	2 385	859	861
18 years and over .....	1 009	1 245	785	1 004	1 440	898	2 317	826	835
21 years and over .....	971	1 179	753	906	1 360	841	2 198	778	785
60 years and over .....	406	351	326	227	324	290	665	160	249
62 years and over .....	383	321	313	211	299	266	619	141	237
Median .....	40.2	31.2	37.7	27.2	29.5	33.0	32.3	28.4	31.7
Male .....	971	1 469	1 040	1 330	1 775	1 031	2 748	1 135	1 042
Median age .....	32.5	29.6	33.8	26.3	28.4	30.6	29.9	27.3	27.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons .....	2 186	3 076	2 040	2 764	3 708	2 173	5 756	2 234	2 161
In households .....	1 937	3 035	1 847	2 764	3 708	2 173	5 725	2 185	2 161
Householder .....	767	1 390	988	1 008	1 491	998	2 299	896	897
Family householder .....	518	701	354	639	867	531	1 532	513	507
Nonfamily householder .....	249	689	634	369	624	467	767	383	390
Living alone .....	192	546	577	270	440	389	584	257	319
Spouse .....	400	465	202	361	554	374	1 151	339	308
Child .....	571	809	455	950	1 159	566	1 721	651	704
Other relatives .....	100	112	56	176	139	79	198	82	87
Nonrelatives .....	99	259	146	269	365	156	356	217	165
Institutionalized persons .....	233	—	67	—	—	—	—	38	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	16	41	126	—	—	—	31	11	—
Persons per household .....	2.53	2.18	1.87	2.74	2.49	2.18	2.49	2.44	2.41
Persons per family .....	3.07	2.98	3.01	3.33	3.14	2.92	3.00	3.09	3.17
Persons 65 years and over .....	502	417	432	382	381	377	813	187	301
In households .....	274	407	423	282	381	377	800	186	301
Householder .....	183	304	365	195	263	289	539	135	227
Nonfamily householder .....	97	194	296	97	145	191	249	76	154
Living alone .....	93	188	291	93	134	189	236	71	151
Spouse .....	53	70	40	46	74	67	179	27	51
Other relatives .....	36	25	10	32	36	17	66	19	17
Nonrelatives .....	2	8	8	9	8	4	16	5	6
Institutionalized persons .....	216	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	12	10	8	—	—	—	13	1	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families .....	518	701	354	639	867	531	1 532	513	507
With own children under 18 years .....	234	374	183	370	483	269	765	274	285
Number of own children under 18 years .....	398	660	368	751	906	452	1 322	500	562
Married-couple families .....	400	465	202	361	554	374	1 151	339	308
With own children under 18 years .....	177	225	86	199	283	166	552	166	147
Number of own children under 18 years .....	308	404	178	424	550	302	989	292	287
Female householder, no husband present .....	93	186	105	213	223	115	302	137	153
With own children under 18 years .....	50	128	75	142	147	83	172	86	109
Number of own children under 18 years .....	79	234	147	289	275	120	260	168	223
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over .....	774	1 165	880	983	1 313	815	2 128	891	752
Never married .....	219	459	396	438	531	295	660	392	274
Now married, except separated .....	444	485	247	389	574	387	1 195	368	321
Separated .....	13	34	40	31	31	18	33	14	27
Widowed .....	39	30	46	20	30	35	58	17	23
Divorced .....	59	157	151	105	147	80	182	100	107
Females 15 years and over .....	1 039	1 296	814	1 058	1 495	919	2 430	865	876
Never married .....	261	388	244	340	443	237	640	272	218
Now married, except separated .....	434	487	223	386	580	388	1 189	357	322
Separated .....	21	50	29	54	62	24	48	38	46
Widowed .....	236	159	210	116	167	155	307	93	157
Divorced .....	87	212	108	162	243	115	246	105	133
<b>CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS</b>									



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.						Remainder of Hillsborough County	
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	1.5	1.9	2.0	4.2	4.4	14.7	—	77.2
Square miles .....	.6	.7	.8	1.6	1.7	5.7	—	29.8
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 683</b>	<b>3 369</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>6 722</b>	<b>5 252</b>	<b>4 601</b>	—	<b>7 626</b>
Under 5 years .....	432	255	278	585	313	384	—	622
5 to 9 years .....	322	232	246	473	318	319	—	614
10 to 14 years .....	291	185	213	440	304	321	—	520
15 to 19 years .....	318	188	207	425	317	300	—	463
20 to 24 years .....	507	208	271	500	314	325	—	372
25 to 34 years .....	1 077	651	712	1 336	955	1 010	—	1 448
35 to 44 years .....	588	460	518	957	737	794	—	1 352
45 to 54 years .....	357	292	358	547	546	440	—	720
55 to 64 years .....	326	323	287	595	610	350	—	651
65 to 74 years .....	279	348	298	571	557	267	—	512
75 to 84 years .....	154	181	138	242	245	74	—	268
85 years and over .....	32	46	38	51	36	17	—	84
3 and 4 years .....	154	115	117	226	118	144	—	240
16 years and over .....	3 578	2 658	2 785	5 128	4 257	3 504	—	5 778
18 years and over .....	3 471	2 599	2 706	4 968	4 140	3 385	—	5 569
21 years and over .....	3 247	2 473	2 579	4 699	3 934	3 217	—	5 339
60 years and over .....	635	754	614	1 171	1 146	532	—	1 179
62 years and over .....	579	679	554	1 054	1 022	461	—	1 046
Median .....	28.9	34.5	32.4	31.8	36.3	31.4	—	33.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 431</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>2 743</b>	<b>2 317</b>	—	<b>3 895</b>
Under 5 years .....	195	124	123	299	146	187	—	316
5 to 9 years .....	152	116	105	217	164	153	—	277
10 to 14 years .....	153	95	97	213	143	170	—	254
15 to 19 years .....	175	88	100	215	161	146	—	227
20 to 24 years .....	258	118	128	266	174	174	—	200
25 to 34 years .....	535	328	348	690	469	506	—	737
35 to 44 years .....	292	237	261	489	362	376	—	650
45 to 54 years .....	183	153	189	304	295	226	—	364
55 to 64 years .....	189	178	153	334	320	180	—	339
65 to 74 years .....	169	206	171	340	319	141	—	288
75 to 84 years .....	101	111	88	158	161	51	—	174
85 years and over .....	29	32	30	39	29	7	—	69
3 and 4 years .....	69	61	55	119	55	72	—	118
16 years and over .....	1 904	1 431	1 450	2 786	2 255	1 765	—	3 000
18 years and over .....	1 839	1 404	1 411	2 704	2 197	1 706	—	2 901
21 years and over .....	1 725	1 342	1 348	2 565	2 094	1 627	—	2 786
60 years and over .....	396	446	362	699	663	289	—	696
62 years and over .....	366	412	331	636	608	258	—	625
Median .....	29.7	35.8	34.7	33.1	37.6	31.5	—	34.2
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 252</b>	<b>1 583</b>	<b>1 771</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>2 509</b>	<b>2 284</b>	—	<b>3 731</b>
Median age .....	28.1	33.3	30.7	30.7	34.8	31.4	—	32.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 683</b>	<b>3 369</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>6 722</b>	<b>5 252</b>	<b>4 601</b>	—	<b>7 626</b>
In households .....	4 683	3 369	3 564	6 722	5 252	4 601	—	7 542
Householder .....	1 872	1 327	1 383	2 630	2 100	1 649	—	2 726
Family householder .....	1 192	923	945	1 898	1 516	1 258	—	2 125
Nonfamily householder .....	680	404	438	732	584	391	—	601
Living alone .....	494	320	335	590	519	287	—	479
Spouse .....	829	759	772	1 405	1 297	1 075	—	1 898
Child .....	1 437	1 012	1 095	2 196	1 544	1 538	—	2 446
Other relatives .....	155	101	116	196	172	151	—	245
Nonrelatives .....	390	170	198	295	139	188	—	227
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Persons per household .....	2.50	2.54	2.58	2.56	2.50	2.79	—	2.77
Persons per family .....	3.03	3.03	3.10	3.00	2.99	3.20	—	3.16
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>465</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>358</b>	—	<b>864</b>
In households .....	465	575	474	864	838	358	—	793
Householder .....	329	401	305	592	543	218	—	491
Nonfamily householder .....	180	186	139	286	249	83	—	205
Living alone .....	175	181	132	274	247	78	—	199
Spouse .....	89	141	123	201	202	85	—	213
Other relatives .....	37	30	36	58	85	40	—	78
Nonrelatives .....	10	3	10	13	8	15	—	11
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 192</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 258</b>	—	<b>2 125</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	655	390	461	942	618	651	—	1 079
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 140	710	806	1 669	1 061	1 159	—	1 956
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>829</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>1 075</b>	—	<b>1 898</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	425	322	370	650	526	568	—	971
Number of own children under 18 years .....	753	597	656	1 177	918	1 028	—	1 782
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>257</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>124</b>	—	<b>150</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	179	50	72	251	69	58	—	78
Number of own children under 18 years .....	313	85	122	438	112	93	—	127
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 707</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>1 359</b>	<b>2 389</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>1 770</b>	—	<b>2 822</b>
Never married .....	604	330	415	681	488	474	—	621
Now married, except separated .....	853	776	799	1 431	1 325	1 123	—	1 956
Separated .....	34	12	17	48	24	27	—	32
Widowed .....	36	44	31	56	72	32	—	58
Divorced .....	180	84	97	173	118	114	—	155
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 931</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>2 835</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>1 807</b>	—	<b>3 048</b>
Never married .....	566	310	329	614	462	397	—	551
Now married, except separated .....	850	780	794	1 441	1 325	1 111	—	1 963
Separated .....	76	20	39	70	21	21	—	31
Widowed .....	204	196	171	368	305	127	—	305
Divorced .....	235	145	135	342	177	151	—	198



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County—Con.			Merrimack County			Rockingham County	
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 310	Tract 40	Tract 500
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	18.4	85.0	—	94.0	53.0	—	65.3	78.6
Square miles .....	7.1	32.8	—	36.3	20.5	—	25.2	30.3
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>6 995</b>	<b>12 563</b>	—	<b>8 767</b>	<b>4 649</b>	—	<b>4 085</b>	<b>3 557</b>
Under 5 years .....	363	819	—	660	404	—	373	253
5 to 9 years .....	363	1 008	—	621	421	—	374	294
10 to 14 years .....	343	1 096	—	571	279	—	320	319
15 to 19 years .....	1 035	1 041	—	549	271	—	288	279
20 to 24 years .....	1 003	562	—	513	286	—	194	158
25 to 34 years .....	1 133	1 375	—	1 738	1 093	—	739	582
35 to 44 years .....	915	2 731	—	1 530	692	—	901	794
45 to 54 years .....	534	1 728	—	1 004	426	—	425	398
55 to 64 years .....	473	1 041	—	740	360	—	220	229
65 to 74 years .....	390	627	—	537	238	—	163	155
75 to 84 years .....	301	364	—	252	154	—	77	81
85 years and over .....	142	171	—	52	25	—	11	15
3 and 4 years .....	141	343	—	275	172	—	150	104
16 years and over .....	5 856	9 400	—	6 797	3 488	—	2 952	2 633
18 years and over .....	5 709	8 941	—	6 586	3 371	—	2 838	2 516
21 years and over .....	4 490	8 472	—	6 276	3 231	—	2 687	2 374
60 years and over .....	1 067	1 632	—	1 208	578	—	359	352
62 years and over .....	960	1 434	—	1 039	507	—	321	318
Median .....	28.5	36.6	—	33.5	30.7	—	32.7	33.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>3 723</b>	<b>6 337</b>	—	<b>4 402</b>	<b>2 348</b>	—	<b>2 015</b>	<b>1 769</b>
Under 5 years .....	177	412	—	338	188	—	191	122
5 to 9 years .....	173	469	—	297	196	—	191	153
10 to 14 years .....	165	548	—	268	133	—	149	154
15 to 19 years .....	545	482	—	260	129	—	132	123
20 to 24 years .....	567	261	—	255	160	—	96	73
25 to 34 years .....	591	731	—	892	555	—	401	299
35 to 44 years .....	459	1 424	—	763	318	—	420	411
45 to 54 years .....	263	818	—	487	213	—	203	185
55 to 64 years .....	248	510	—	378	193	—	95	104
65 to 74 years .....	223	321	—	283	139	—	86	81
75 to 84 years .....	199	234	—	149	108	—	44	54
85 years and over .....	113	127	—	32	16	—	7	10
3 and 4 years .....	69	178	—	151	79	—	71	50
16 years and over .....	3 174	4 793	—	3 440	1 809	—	1 454	1 319
18 years and over .....	3 106	4 590	—	3 333	1 751	—	1 397	1 261
21 years and over .....	2 444	4 368	—	3 195	1 680	—	1 334	1 200
60 years and over .....	665	916	—	655	350	—	186	194
62 years and over .....	595	822	—	570	314	—	171	175
Median .....	29.0	37.1	—	33.8	31.3	—	32.2	33.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>3 272</b>	<b>6 226</b>	—	<b>4 365</b>	<b>2 301</b>	—	<b>2 070</b>	<b>1 788</b>
Median age .....	27.9	36.1	—	33.2	30.3	—	33.3	33.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>6 995</b>	<b>12 563</b>	—	<b>8 767</b>	<b>4 649</b>	—	<b>4 085</b>	<b>3 557</b>
In households .....	5 359	12 268	—	8 767	4 649	—	4 085	3 557
Householder .....	2 033	3 997	—	3 253	1 762	—	1 302	1 160
Family householder .....	1 435	3 457	—	2 492	1 253	—	1 129	982
Nonfamily householder .....	598	540	—	761	509	—	173	178
Living alone .....	444	418	—	553	399	—	116	122
Spouse .....	1 250	3 184	—	2 127	1 035	—	1 016	872
Child .....	1 661	4 534	—	2 739	1 473	—	1 489	1 246
Other relatives .....	146	261	—	250	125	—	159	134
Nonrelatives .....	269	292	—	398	254	—	119	145
Institutionalized persons .....	362	249	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	1 274	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.64	3.07	—	2.70	2.64	—	3.14	3.07
Persons per family .....	3.13	3.31	—	3.05	3.10	—	3.36	3.29
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>833</b>	<b>1 162</b>	—	<b>841</b>	<b>417</b>	—	<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>
In households .....	547	930	—	841	417	—	251	251
Householder .....	372	567	—	533	285	—	139	147
Nonfamily householder .....	178	203	—	215	150	—	41	52
Living alone .....	170	196	—	204	144	—	37	47
Spouse .....	132	255	—	214	88	—	71	59
Other relatives .....	35	98	—	80	35	—	35	38
Nonrelatives .....	8	10	—	14	9	—	6	7
Institutionalized persons .....	264	232	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 435</b>	<b>3 457</b>	—	<b>2 492</b>	<b>1 253</b>	—	<b>1 129</b>	<b>982</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	701	1 892	—	1 192	675	—	646	542
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 231	3 506	—	2 066	1 183	—	1 172	966
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 250</b>	<b>3 184</b>	—	<b>2 127</b>	<b>1 035</b>	—	<b>1 016</b>	<b>872</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	608	1 762	—	1 000	549	—	584	477
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 089	3 303	—	1 766	976	—	1 084	867
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>138</b>	<b>195</b>	—	<b>262</b>	<b>155</b>	—	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	70	100	—	147	87	—	43	53
Number of own children under 18 years .....	104	165	—	226	146	—	59	79
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 718</b>	<b>4 732</b>	—	<b>3 416</b>	<b>1 714</b>	—	<b>1 534</b>	<b>1 351</b>
Never married .....	1 152	1 147	—	848	445	—	355	322
Now married, except separated .....	1 318	3 271	—	2 194	1 074	—	1 060	914
Separated .....	38	25	—	37	22	—	14	17
Widowed .....	78	94	—	77	29	—	16	16
Divorced .....	142	195	—	260	144	—	89	82
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 208</b>	<b>4 908</b>	—	<b>3 499</b>	<b>1 831</b>	—	<b>1 484</b>	<b>1 340</b>
Never married .....	1 272	950	—	702	349	—	255	237
Now married, except separated .....	1 322	3 264	—	2 190	1 059	—	1 052	909
Separated .....	39	51	—	41	31	—	22	22
Widowed .....	358	416	—	266	189	—	79	84
Divorced .....	217	227	—	300	203	—	76	88

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
AGE			
All persons .....	144 159	123 389	96 550
Under 5 years .....	10 866	9 208	7 428
5 to 9 years .....	9 866	8 181	6 224
10 to 14 years .....	8 569	7 101	5 174
15 to 19 years .....	9 762	8 395	5 888
20 to 24 years .....	11 661	10 538	8 640
25 to 34 years .....	28 007	23 915	20 007
35 to 44 years .....	22 299	18 436	13 496
45 to 54 years .....	13 403	11 177	8 251
55 to 64 years .....	11 595	10 059	7 905
65 to 74 years .....	10 260	9 173	7 653
75 to 84 years .....	5 872	5 309	4 382
85 years and over .....	1 999	1 897	1 502
3 and 4 years .....	4 231	3 544	2 836
16 years and over .....	113 101	97 438	76 664
18 years and over .....	109 638	94 524	74 551
21 years and over .....	102 743	88 364	70 281
60 years and over .....	24 078	21 596	17 737
62 years and over .....	21 696	19 522	16 101
Median .....	32.5	32.4	32.0
Female .....	74 645	64 234	50 448
Under 5 years .....	5 385	4 556	3 662
5 to 9 years .....	4 762	3 935	3 024
10 to 14 years .....	4 193	3 500	2 550
15 to 19 years .....	4 843	4 209	2 970
20 to 24 years .....	6 061	5 487	4 475
25 to 34 years .....	13 996	11 873	9 838
35 to 44 years .....	11 104	9 220	6 725
45 to 54 years .....	6 809	5 731	4 313
55 to 64 years .....	6 184	5 420	4 327
65 to 74 years .....	5 879	5 293	4 464
75 to 84 years .....	3 863	3 509	2 906
85 years and over .....	1 566	1 501	1 194
3 and 4 years .....	2 106	1 762	1 404
16 years and over .....	59 461	51 529	40 694
18 years and over .....	57 769	50 111	39 640
21 years and over .....	54 242	46 915	37 432
60 years and over .....	14 499	13 121	10 855
62 years and over .....	13 240	12 015	9 984
Median .....	33.5	33.6	33.4
Male .....	69 514	59 155	46 102
Median age .....	31.4	31.2	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	144 159	123 389	96 550
In households .....	139 545	118 775	93 925
Householder .....	55 396	48 011	39 340
Family householder .....	37 251	31 454	24 508
Nonfamily householder .....	18 145	16 557	14 832
Living alone .....	14 052	12 880	11 552
Spouse .....	30 065	25 061	18 806
Child .....	42 440	35 598	27 084
Other relatives .....	4 201	3 544	2 905
Nonrelatives .....	7 443	6 561	5 790
Institutionalized persons .....	1 770	1 770	1 130
Other persons in group quarters .....	2 844	2 844	1 495
Persons per household .....	2.52	2.48	2.39
Persons per family .....	3.06	3.04	2.99
Persons 65 years and over .....	18 131	16 379	13 537
In households .....	16 489	14 737	12 480
Householder .....	11 210	10 113	8 689
Nonfamily householder .....	5 591	5 137	4 553
Living alone .....	5 382	4 953	4 390
Spouse .....	3 722	3 291	2 693
Other relatives .....	1 273	1 085	879
Nonrelatives .....	284	248	219
Institutionalized persons .....	1 405	1 405	874
Other persons in group quarters .....	237	237	183
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	37 251	31 454	24 508
With own children under 18 years .....	18 413	15 396	11 766
Number of own children under 18 years .....	32 424	27 122	20 519
Married-couple families .....	30 070	25 066	18 799
With own children under 18 years .....	14 450	11 872	8 571
Number of own children under 18 years .....	26 080	21 451	15 363
Female householder, no husband present .....	5 394	4 826	4 347
With own children under 18 years .....	3 134	2 809	2 563
Number of own children under 18 years .....	5 119	4 622	4 230
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	54 553	46 656	36 512
Never married .....	16 835	14 914	12 043
Now married, except separated .....	31 158	25 967	19 491
Separated .....	846	758	676
Widowed .....	1 399	1 262	1 034
Divorced .....	4 315	3 755	3 268
Females 15 years and over .....	60 305	52 243	41 212
Never married .....	15 141	13 629	10 892
Now married, except separated .....	31 092	25 929	19 460
Separated .....	1 155	1 041	922
Widowed .....	7 058	6 448	5 378
Divorced .....	5 859	5 196	4 560

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)		
	Manchester, NH MSA		
		Total	Manchester city
AGE			
All persons .....	1 133	1 034	968
Under 5 years.....	133	118	114
5 to 9 years.....	114	104	102
10 to 14 years.....	81	76	71
15 to 19 years.....	91	80	75
20 to 24 years.....	113	109	97
25 to 34 years.....	283	265	254
35 to 44 years.....	153	135	126
45 to 54 years.....	70	62	56
55 to 64 years.....	51	45	40
65 to 74 years.....	27	24	22
75 to 84 years.....	13	12	9
85 years and over.....	4	4	2
3 and 4 years.....	59	52	49
16 years and over.....	794	727	672
18 years and over.....	756	693	639
21 years and over.....	684	626	582
60 years and over.....	66	59	51
62 years and over.....	59	53	45
Median.....	26.6	26.6	26.4
Female.....			
Under 5 years.....	497	456	425
5 to 9 years.....	60	54	52
10 to 14 years.....	52	49	49
15 to 19 years.....	45	42	40
20 to 24 years.....	38	33	30
25 to 34 years.....	43	42	38
35 to 44 years.....	121	112	107
45 to 54 years.....	61	55	49
55 to 64 years.....	31	27	25
65 to 74 years.....	24	23	21
75 to 84 years.....	11	9	9
85 years and over.....	8	7	4
3 and 4 years.....	3	3	1
16 years and over.....	23	19	18
18 years and over.....	335	307	280
21 years and over.....	323	297	270
60 years and over.....	287	263	241
62 years and over.....	35	31	25
Median.....	29	26	20
Male.....	26.1	26.0	25.5
Median age.....	636	578	543
Median age.....	26.9	26.9	27.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	1 133	1 034	968
In households.....	1 086	987	931
Householder.....	414	379	360
Family householder.....	246	222	207
Nonfamily householder.....	168	157	153
Living alone.....	122	114	110
Spouse.....	121	112	101
Child.....	390	351	332
Other relatives.....	58	53	50
Nonrelatives.....	103	92	88
Institutionalized persons.....	22	22	16
Other persons in group quarters.....	25	25	21
Persons per household.....	2.61	2.59	2.59
Persons per family.....	3.35	3.33	3.35
Persans 65 years and over.....	44	40	33
In households.....	39	35	32
Householder.....	27	23	21
Nonfamily householder.....	12	9	9
Living alone.....	11	9	9
Spouse.....	3	3	3
Other relatives.....	8	8	7
Nonrelatives.....	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons.....	4	4	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families.....	246	222	207
With own children under 18 years.....	166	149	146
Number of own children under 18 years.....	329	298	290
Married-couple families.....	161	142	128
With own children under 18 years.....	108	95	92
Number of own children under 18 years.....	181	162	154
Female householder, na husband present.....	59	55	54
With own children under 18 years.....	46	42	42
Number of own children under 18 years.....	128	116	116
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over.....	465	425	397
Never married.....	201	188	176
Now married, except separated.....	190	170	156
Separated.....	22	20	19
Widowed.....	3	3	3
Divorced.....	49	44	43
Females 15 years and over.....	340	311	284
Never married.....	126	115	108
Now married, except separated.....	124	114	102
Separated.....	30	28	28
Widowed.....	18	14	9
Divorced.....	42	40	37



Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)		
	Manchester, NH MSA		
		Total	Manchester city
AGE			
All persons .....	1 442	1 303	1 092
Under 5 years .....	107	96	78
5 to 9 years .....	105	93	70
10 to 14 years .....	101	87	65
15 to 19 years .....	124	116	100
20 to 24 years .....	210	189	171
25 to 34 years .....	349	317	292
35 to 44 years .....	214	188	151
45 to 54 years .....	142	133	89
55 to 64 years .....	48	45	42
65 to 74 years .....	28	26	22
75 to 84 years .....	11	11	10
85 years and over .....	3	2	2
3 and 4 years .....	46	40	28
16 years and over .....	1 110	1 009	862
18 years and over .....	1 055	960	822
21 years and over .....	976	883	755
60 years and over .....	63	58	52
62 years and over .....	54	50	44
Median .....	26.4	26.5	26.4
Female .....	684	623	520
Under 5 years .....	55	51	42
5 to 9 years .....	48	42	35
10 to 14 years .....	51	45	33
15 to 19 years .....	55	50	42
20 to 24 years .....	90	84	77
25 to 34 years .....	155	144	132
35 to 44 years .....	112	95	72
45 to 54 years .....	73	71	48
55 to 64 years .....	23	20	19
65 to 74 years .....	14	13	12
75 to 84 years .....	7	7	7
85 years and over .....	1	1	1
3 and 4 years .....	19	16	10
16 years and over .....	523	479	405
18 years and over .....	498	458	387
21 years and over .....	459	419	353
60 years and over .....	34	31	29
62 years and over .....	31	29	27
Median .....	27.3	27.3	26.8
Male .....	758	680	572
Median age .....	25.9	26.0	26.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	1 442	1 303	1 092
In households .....	1 366	1 227	1 021
Householder .....	406	367	319
Family householder .....	260	239	197
Nonfamily householder .....	146	128	122
Living alone .....	79	72	67
Spouse .....	291	266	213
Child .....	455	404	315
Other relatives .....	76	71	62
Nonrelatives .....	138	119	112
Institutionalized persons .....	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters .....	74	74	69
Persons per household .....	2.90	2.90	2.82
Persons per family .....	3.54	3.54	3.52
Persons 65 years and over .....	42	39	34
In households .....	41	38	33
Householder .....	14	12	11
Nonfamily householder .....	2	2	1
Living alone .....	2	2	1
Spouse .....	8	7	7
Other relatives .....	19	19	15
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	260	239	197
With own children under 18 years .....	165	151	119
Number of own children under 18 years .....	365	322	252
Married-couple families .....	222	207	168
With own children under 18 years .....	150	138	107
Number of own children under 18 years .....	336	299	230
Female householder, no husband present .....	20	18	16
With own children under 18 years .....	11	10	9
Number of own children under 18 years .....	18	17	16
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	599	542	469
Never married .....	300	266	242
Now married, except separated .....	267	251	208
Separated .....	6	6	4
Widowed .....	7	6	4
Divorced .....	19	13	11
Females 15 years and over .....	530	485	410
Never married .....	186	171	153
Now married, except separated .....	303	277	224
Separated .....	3	3	3
Widowed .....	24	21	18
Divorced .....	14	13	12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
AGE			
All persons	2 415	2 314	2 121
Under 5 years	280	271	254
5 to 9 years	205	197	180
10 to 14 years	205	193	182
15 to 19 years	235	224	204
20 to 24 years	288	279	260
25 to 34 years	512	491	444
35 to 44 years	309	290	268
45 to 54 years	174	170	153
55 to 64 years	104	99	90
65 to 74 years	73	70	61
75 to 84 years	23	23	20
85 years and over	7	7	5
3 and 4 years	99	94	90
16 years and over	1 687	1 615	1 472
18 years and over	1 596	1 528	1 393
21 years and over	1 418	1 358	1 237
60 years and over	150	145	129
62 years and over	128	123	109
Median	24.9	24.9	24.7
Female	1 169	1 117	1 023
Under 5 years	140	137	131
5 to 9 years	105	102	95
10 to 14 years	114	107	104
15 to 19 years	95	89	81
20 to 24 years	120	116	107
25 to 34 years	242	229	205
35 to 44 years	154	146	132
45 to 54 years	88	84	74
55 to 64 years	50	48	44
65 to 74 years	39	37	33
75 to 84 years	16	16	13
85 years and over	6	6	4
3 and 4 years	49	47	45
16 years and over	797	758	682
18 years and over	759	722	650
21 years and over	683	650	582
60 years and over	86	84	74
62 years and over	72	70	61
Median	25.4	25.3	24.7
Male	1 246	1 197	1 098
Median age	24.6	24.6	24.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	2 415	2 314	2 121
In households	2 339	2 238	2 063
Householder	749	721	666
Family householder	534	512	469
Nonfamily householder	215	209	197
Living alone	142	138	128
Spouse	383	357	319
Child	868	831	765
Other relatives	139	139	134
Nonrelatives	200	190	179
Institutionalized persons	22	22	14
Other persons in group quarters	54	54	44
Persons per household	2.99	2.99	3.01
Persons per family	3.46	3.46	3.49
Persons 65 years and over	103	100	86
In households	100	97	86
Householder	58	57	51
Nonfamily householder	24	24	21
Living alone	22	22	19
Spouse	19	17	13
Other relatives	22	22	21
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	2	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	534	512	469
With own children under 18 years	342	326	304
Number of own children under 18 years	733	701	646
Married-couple families	380	358	320
With own children under 18 years	235	219	200
Number of own children under 18 years	478	448	396
Female householder, no husband present	114	114	110
With own children under 18 years	91	91	88
Number of own children under 18 years	229	227	224
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	915	882	812
Never married	395	386	359
Now married, except separated	435	412	375
Separated	31	31	29
Widowed	5	5	4
Divorced	49	48	45
Females 15 years and over	810	771	693
Never married	249	236	213
Now married, except separated	397	372	331
Separated	45	45	41
Widowed	50	49	43
Divorced	69	69	65



**Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Monchester city
AGE			
All persons .....	142 602	121 905	95 230
Under 5 years.....	10 689	9 035	7 271
5 to 9 years.....	9 739	8 061	6 120
10 to 14 years.....	8 431	6 972	5 054
15 to 19 years.....	9 619	8 262	5 769
20 to 24 years.....	11 506	10 389	8 505
25 to 34 years.....	27 674	23 597	19 729
35 to 44 years.....	22 106	18 256	13 333
45 to 54 years.....	13 282	11 060	8 149
55 to 64 years.....	11 517	9 983	7 838
65 to 74 years.....	10 197	9 113	7 602
75 to 84 years.....	5 850	5 287	4 363
85 years and over .....	1 992	1 890	1 497
3 and 4 years .....	4 168	3 484	2 779
16 years and over .....	112 013	96 403	75 747
18 years and over .....	108 608	93 544	73 683
21 years and over .....	101 814	87 477	69 496
60 years and over .....	23 947	21 470	17 627
62 years and over .....	21 582	19 413	16 006
Median .....	32.5	32.5	32.1
Female .....	73 861	63 490	49 784
Under 5 years.....	5 303	4 477	3 589
5 to 9 years.....	4 694	3 870	2 966
10 to 14 years.....	4 115	3 426	2 478
15 to 19 years.....	4 779	4 151	2 917
20 to 24 years.....	5 994	5 422	4 416
25 to 34 years.....	13 834	11 721	9 707
35 to 44 years.....	11 001	9 123	6 638
45 to 54 years.....	6 742	5 668	4 260
55 to 64 years.....	6 145	5 381	4 292
65 to 74 years.....	5 847	5 263	4 438
75 to 84 years.....	3 847	3 493	2 893
85 years and over .....	1 560	1 495	1 190
3 and 4 years .....	2 077	1 735	1 379
16 years and over .....	58 914	51 012	40 240
18 years and over .....	57 251	49 621	39 211
21 years and over .....	53 769	46 466	37 041
60 years and over .....	14 424	13 048	10 792
62 years and over .....	13 176	11 953	9 931
Median .....	33.6	33.7	33.5
Male .....	68 741	58 415	45 446
Median age .....	31.5	31.3	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	142 602	121 905	95 230
In households .....	138 030	117 333	92 638
Householder .....	54 915	47 550	38 927
Family householder .....	36 909	31 127	24 219
Nonfamily householder .....	18 006	16 423	14 708
Living alone .....	13 954	12 785	11 465
Spouse .....	29 795	24 810	18 591
Child .....	41 880	35 065	26 610
Other relatives .....	4 114	3 457	2 822
Nonrelatives .....	7 326	6 451	5 688
Institutionalized persons .....	1 762	1 762	1 124
Other persons in group quarters .....	2 810	2 810	1 468
Persons per household .....	2.52	2.47	2.38
Persons per family .....	3.06	3.04	2.99
Persons 65 years and over .....	18 039	16 290	13 462
In households .....	16 400	14 651	12 405
Householder .....	11 159	10 063	8 645
Nonfamily householder .....	5 571	5 117	4 536
Living alone .....	5 363	4 934	4 374
Spouse .....	3 705	3 276	2 682
Other relatives .....	1 253	1 065	860
Nonrelatives .....	283	247	218
Institutionalized persons .....	1 403	1 403	874
Other persons in group quarters .....	236	236	183
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	36 909	31 127	24 219
With own children under 18 years.....	18 200	15 194	11 582
Number of own children under 18 years .....	31 950	26 670	20 117
Married-couple families .....	29 818	24 829	18 595
With own children under 18 years.....	14 301	11 734	8 448
Number of own children under 18 years .....	25 761	21 152	15 112
Female householder, no husband present .....	5 323	4 755	4 280
With own children under 18 years.....	3 079	2 754	2 511
Number of own children under 18 years .....	4 981	4 486	4 096
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over.....	53 994	46 120	36 034
Never married .....	16 611	14 698	11 848
Now married, except separated .....	30 884	25 707	19 263
Separated .....	826	738	657
Widowed .....	1 394	1 257	1 030
Divorced .....	4 279	3 720	3 236
Females 15 years and over .....	59 749	51 717	40 751
Never married .....	14 979	13 476	10 755
Now married, except separated .....	30 811	25 668	19 237
Separated .....	1 131	1 017	900
Widowed .....	7 015	6 406	5 342
Divorced .....	5 813	5 150	4 517

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)		Merrimack County (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Hillsborough County							
		Total	Manchester city			Tract 24	Manchester city, Hillsborough County						
							Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4		
RACE													
All persons	147 809	126 751	99 567	13 416	7 642	6 722	8 414	5 965	1 940	2 746	553		
White	144 159	123 389	96 550	13 205	7 565	6 604	8 113	5 723	1 914	2 705	529		
Black	1 133	72	968	14	27	45	56	64	12	9	7		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	278	250	206	14	14	8	11	9	6	9	—		
Asian	267	239	198	14	14	7	11	9	6	9	—		
Eskimo	9	9	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Aleut	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 442	1 303	1 092	113	26	40	209	138	3	19	5		
Asian	1 400	1 264	1 055	112	24	39	208	137	3	14	5		
Chinese	395	360	299	29	6	21	34	30	—	3	—		
Filipino	144	130	102	11	3	3	17	14	—	7	—		
Japanese	92	81	61	8	3	3	25	3	—	3	—		
Asian Indian	218	198	149	20	10	9	58	22	—	—	—		
Korean	281	254	227	17	10	9	53	32	2	—	—		
Vietnamese	47	47	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Combodian	28	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Laotian	23	12	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thai	35	27	27	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	137	127	110	8	2	1	13	6	1	—	—		
Pacific Islander	42	39	37	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Hawaiian	32	30	29	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Samoan	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guamanian	8	7	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—		
Other Pacific Islander	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	797	775	751	12	10	25	25	31	5	6	10		
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	147 809	126 751	99 567	13 416	7 642	6 722	8 414	5 965	1 940	2 746	553		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 415	2 314	2 121	67	34	133	111	113	23	28	30		
Mexican	443	431	398	15	1	15	9	16	—	4	4		
Puerto Rican	830	790	751	28	12	55	9	30	16	9	6		
Cuban	60	54	33	—	6	2	7	—	—	—	—		
Other Hispanic	1 082	1 039	939	28	15	61	85	67	7	15	19		
Not of Hispanic origin	145 394	124 437	97 446	13 349	7 608	6 589	8 303	5 852	1 917	2 718	523		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	147 809	126 751	99 567	13 416	7 642	6 722	8 414	5 965	1 940	2 746	553		
White	144 159	123 389	96 550	13 205	7 565	6 604	8 113	5 723	1 914	2 705	529		
Hispanic origin	1 557	1 484	1 320	50	23	98	72	89	19	23	20		
Not of Hispanic origin	142 602	121 905	95 230	13 155	7 542	6 506	8 041	5 634	1 895	2 682	509		
Black	1 133	72	968	14	27	45	56	64	12	7	9		
Hispanic origin	78	70	67	4	4	9	5	4	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	1 055	964	901	68	23	36	51	64	12	7	9		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	278	250	206	14	14	8	11	9	6	9	—		
Asian	16	14	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	262	236	193	12	14	7	11	9	6	9	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 442	1 303	1 092	113	26	40	209	138	3	19	5		
Hispanic origin	31	30	26	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	1 411	1 273	1 066	112	26	39	196	138	3	19	5		
Other race	797	775	751	12	10	25	25	31	5	6	10		
Hispanic origin	733	716	695	24	10	24	22	24	4	5	10		
Not of Hispanic origin	64	59	56	2	3	1	3	7	1	1	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	
RACE													
All persons		1 658	2 340	3 247	2 361	3 785	2 797	3 912	5 560	2 186	3 076	2 040	
White		1 478	2 237	3 214	2 336	3 626	2 674	3 859	5 471	2 160	2 960	1 893	
Black		70	31	7	16	92	27	17	33	16	52	36	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		15	2	1	2	4	5	6	4	—	7	16	
Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander		49	51	15	1	45	70	17	39	9	22	11	
Asian		46	47	15	1	45	69	17	39	8	20	11	
Chinese		23	11	8	—	16	23	5	8	8	4	—	
Filipino		2	—	—	—	6	3	3	3	—	1	—	
Japanese		2	5	2	—	2	2	2	1	—	1	—	
Asian Indian		2	12	—	—	5	4	4	14	—	6	—	
Korean		5	1	1	1	9	22	5	7	—	—	—	
Vietnamese		8	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	
Other Asian		4	4	3	—	3	3	1	6	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander		3	4	—	—	5	12	—	—	—	3	2	
Hawaiian		2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race		46	19	10	6	18	21	13	13	1	35	84	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		1 658	2 340	3 247	2 361	3 785	2 797	3 912	5 560	2 186	3 076	2 040	
Hispanic origin (of any race)		153	39	38	33	63	43	54	47	11	68	200	
Mexican		11	3	9	5	10	6	11	11	8	10	63	
Puerto Rican		77	18	14	4	14	7	12	7	2	33	71	
Cuban		3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Other Hispanic		62	17	14	24	39	30	31	29	1	25	64	
Not of Hispanic origin		1 505	2 301	3 209	2 328	3 722	2 754	3 858	5 513	2 175	3 008	1 840	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		1 658	2 340	3 247	2 361	3 785	2 797	3 912	5 560	2 186	3 076	2 040	
White		1 478	2 237	3 214	2 336	3 626	2 674	3 859	5 471	2 160	2 960	1 893	
Hispanic origin		97	18	27	22	38	22	38	39	10	39	112	
Not of Hispanic origin		1 381	2 219	3 187	2 314	3 588	2 652	3 821	5 432	2 150	2 921	1 781	
Black		70	31	7	16	92	27	17	33	16	52	36	
Hispanic origin		7	2	1	5	12	1	3	—	—	1	2	
Not of Hispanic origin		63	29	6	11	80	26	14	33	16	51	34	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		15	2	1	2	4	5	6	4	—	7	16	
Hispanic origin		3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	
Not of Hispanic origin		12	2	1	1	4	4	6	—	—	6	12	
Asian or Pacific Islander		49	51	15	1	45	70	17	39	9	22	11	
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		48	51	15	1	45	70	17	39	9	22	10	
Other race		46	19	10	6	18	21	13	13	1	35	84	
Hispanic origin		45	19	10	5	13	19	13	8	1	27	81	
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	—	1	5	2	—	5	—	8	3	



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.									
RACE		Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)
All persons		2 764	3 708	2 173	5 756	2 234	2 161	4 683	3 369	3 564	6 722
White		2 522	3 534	2 126	5 637	2 120	2 107	4 577	3 337	3 424	6 604
Black		91	63	10	41	34	17	35	1	35	48
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		14	21	6	10	6	5	15	1	8	7
American Indian		14	20	2	10	9	5	11	1	5	7
Eskimo		—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		22	23	3	31	14	21	27	19	70	40
Asian		22	20	3	31	14	19	27	15	70	39
Chinese		—	4	2	11	5	10	19	7	20	21
Filipino		1	1	1	10	2	—	7	6	1	4
Japanese		1	1	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	3
Korean		2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		4	4	—	—	5	4	6	—	5	1
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	9
Cambodian		8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	9	—	2	—	5	1	—	1	1
Pacific Islander		6	3	—	—	—	2	8	4	—	1
Hawaiian		—	2	—	—	—	2	8	4	—	1
Samoan		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		115	47	28	37	57	11	29	11	30	25
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		2 764	3 708	2 173	5 756	2 234	2 161	4 683	3 369	3 564	6 722
Hispanic origin (of any race)		189	91	65	118	82	81	66	30	78	133
Mexican		56	8	17	27	37	7	11	11	9	15
Puerto Rican		83	51	18	37	21	47	35	10	46	55
Cuban		1	1	—	5	1	2	—	1	1	2
Other Hispanic		49	31	30	49	23	25	20	8	22	61
Not of Hispanic origin		2 575	3 617	2 108	5 638	2 152	2 080	4 617	3 339	3 486	6 589
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		2 764	3 708	2 173	5 756	2 234	2 161	4 683	3 369	3 564	6 722
White		2 522	3 534	2 126	5 637	2 120	2 107	4 577	3 337	3 424	6 604
Hispanic origin		69	48	36	75	24	71	36	19	44	98
Not of Hispanic origin		2 453	3 506	2 090	5 662	2 096	2 036	4 541	3 318	3 380	6 506
Black		91	63	10	41	34	17	35	1	35	45
Hispanic origin		82	1	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	9
Not of Hispanic origin		9	62	10	35	32	17	34	1	35	36
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		14	21	6	10	9	5	15	1	5	8
Hispanic origin		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin		12	21	6	31	9	5	15	1	5	7
Asian or Pacific Islander		22	23	3	30	14	21	27	19	70	40
Hispanic origin		—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	1
Not of Hispanic origin		22	22	2	30	13	20	27	19	66	39
Other race		115	47	28	37	57	11	29	11	30	25
Hispanic origin		109	41	28	36	55	9	29	11	24	24
Not of Hispanic origin		6	6	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.		Remainder of Hillsborough County					Merrimack County			Rockingham County	
	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 310	Tract 40	Tract 500
<b>RACE</b>												
All persons	5 252	4 601		7 626	6 995	12 563		8 767	4 649		4 085	3 557
White	5 188	4 462		7 565	6 904	12 370		8 618	4 587		4 037	3 528
Black	9	42		34	34	24		48	24		15	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	5		24	7	13		5	9		4	10
Asian	10	5		24	1	11		—	—		—	—
Aleut	—	—		—	—	2		—	—		—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	35	84		26	37	148		89	24		21	5
Asian	32	84		26	36	147		89	23		21	3
Chinese	14	40		6	13	42		26	3		6	—
Filipino	1	5		1	11	16		10	1		3	—
Japanese	—	—		2	1	17		7	—		—	—
Asian Indian	11	13		6	6	37		18	2		3	—
Korean	8	11		4	1	22		16	1		7	3
Vietnamese	—	6		2	1	4		—	—		—	—
Canadian	—	1		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Hmong	—	1		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Laotian	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Thai	—	1		—	—	—		—	11		—	—
Other Asian	—	7		5	3	9		6	2		2	—
Pacific Islander	1	—		—	1	1		—	1		—	—
Hawaiian	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Samoan	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Guamanian	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Other race	10	8		3	13	8		7	5		8	2
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>												
All persons	5 252	4 601		7 626	6 995	12 563		8 767	4 649		4 085	3 557
Hispanic origin (of any race)	71	63		47	81	65		42	25		17	17
Mexican	9	10		8	9	16		3	8		1	—
Puerto Rican	7	12		9	27	3		19	9		5	7
Cuban	4	—		—	3	11		—	—		—	—
Other Hispanic	51	41		23	42	35		20	8		4	2
Not of Hispanic origin	5 181	4 538		7 579	6 914	12 498		8 725	4 624		4 068	3 540
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>												
All persons	5 252	4 601		7 626	6 995	12 563		8 767	4 649		4 085	3 557
White	5 188	4 462		7 565	6 904	12 370		8 618	4 587		4 037	3 528
Hispanic origin	5 126	4 409		7 522	6 836	12 317		8 588	4 567		4 030	3 512
Not of Hispanic origin	9	42		8	34	24		48	24		15	12
Black	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	9	41		7	32	24		44	24		11	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	5		24	7	13		5	9		4	—
Asian	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Hispanic origin	10	5		24	7	12		5	2		—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	35	84		26	37	148		89	24		21	10
Asian	—	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—
Hispanic origin	35	83		26	37	144		88	24		21	5
Not of Hispanic origin	10	8		3	13	8		7	5		8	2
Other race	9	8		3	11	7		7	3		6	1
Hispanic origin	—	—		—	2	1		—	2		2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—		—	—	—		—	—		—	—

**Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)		Merrimack County (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County	Manchester city, Hillsborough County			
		Total	Manchester city			Tract 24	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>61 437</b>	<b>53 539</b>	<b>44 361</b>	<b>5 352</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>2 767</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>3 279</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1 351</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	56 571	49 094	40 338	5 015	2 462	2 630	2 875	2 917	827	1 265
Owner-occupied housing units .....	32 193	26 069	18 571	3 856	2 268	1 525	1 843	724	430	361
Percent of occupied housing units .....	56.9	53.1	46.0	76.9	92.1	58.0	64.1	24.8	52.0	28.5
White .....	31 888	25 809	18 377	3 826	2 253	1 510	1 819	710	429	360
Black .....	83	65	54	10	8	7	3	3	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	34	24	13	6	4	1	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	157	142	101	13	2	6	17	10	—	1
Other race .....	31	29	26	1	1	—	3	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	187	170	130	12	5	8	6	6	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	31 739	25 673	18 277	3 817	2 249	1 505	1 816	705	428	358
Renter-occupied housing units .....	24 378	23 025	21 767	1 159	194	1 105	1 032	2 193	397	904
White .....	23 508	22 202	20 963	1 116	190	1 089	987	2 096	391	889
Black .....	331	314	306	15	2	9	7	33	4	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	85	82	79	2	1	—	3	5	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	249	225	218	23	1	2	30	52	—	7
Other race .....	205	202	201	3	—	5	5	7	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	562	551	536	9	2	27	19	39	8	8
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	23 176	21 877	20 650	1 110	189	1 070	974	2 063	384	883
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units .....	<b>4 866</b>	<b>4 445</b>	<b>4 023</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>86</b>
For sale only .....	658	514	360	116	28	23	35	19	1	2
For rent .....	3 279	3 107	2 995	162	10	69	112	298	16	72
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	183	166	130	10	7	5	10	17	4	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	216	174	96	21	21	—	6	8	—	—
For migrant workers .....	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	527	483	441	26	18	36	41	20	2	8
Boarded up .....	56	53	53	2	1	25	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room .....	848	796	766	45	7	1	6	28	3	52
2 rooms .....	2 146	1 999	1 875	135	12	41	34	87	7	50
3 rooms .....	6 921	6 503	6 079	349	69	247	298	725	65	195
4 rooms .....	13 001	11 524	10 577	1 186	291	722	513	1 415	196	271
5 rooms .....	13 687	11 859	10 212	1 412	416	693	552	657	244	385
6 rooms .....	11 008	9 318	7 551	1 032	658	589	452	177	193	256
7 rooms .....	6 354	5 204	3 729	635	515	284	451	97	72	72
8 or more rooms .....	7 472	6 336	3 572	558	578	190	773	93	70	70
Median, all housing units .....	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.8	4.1	5.1	4.8
Mean, all housing units .....	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.4	6.4	5.2	6.0	4.2	5.3	4.8
Median, occupied housing units .....	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.2	6.3	5.1	5.9	4.1	5.1	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.8	7.0	5.2	5.9	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached .....	27 564	22 496	15 306	2 744	2 324	1 370	1 821	467	327	128
1, attached .....	2 200	1 817	1 410	353	30	130	104	95	7	12
2 .....	7 272	6 802	6 341	422	48	466	276	50	190	334
3 or 4 .....	7 245	6 931	6 768	282	32	132	110	31	153	502
5 to 9 .....	5 276	5 023	4 849	230	23	289	45	58	166	243
10 to 19 .....	2 707	2 673	2 603	30	4	172	69	338	—	7
20 to 49 .....	6 011	5 684	5 357	327	—	183	583	2 202	—	28
50 or more .....	1 301	1 301	1 241	—	—	—	59	—	—	89
Mobile home or trailer .....	1 324	372	105	880	72	1	1	2	2	—
Other .....	537	440	381	84	13	24	11	36	5	8
Occupied housing units .....	<b>56 571</b>	<b>49 094</b>	<b>40 338</b>	<b>5 015</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 875</b>	<b>2 917</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1 265</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person .....	14 322	13 132	11 791	952	238	590	689	1 013	236	459
2 persons .....	18 414	15 976	13 243	1 681	757	915	1 001	1 207	298	405
3 persons .....	10 260	8 683	6 918	1 049	528	493	530	423	127	207
4 persons .....	8 777	7 303	5 388	893	581	426	436	195	123	135
5 persons .....	3 370	2 828	2 117	309	233	145	163	55	26	42
6 or more persons .....	1 428	1 172	881	131	125	61	56	24	17	17
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.26	2.12	2.13	2.43	2.95	2.29	2.25	1.87	2.10	1.93
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.53	2.49	2.41	2.55	3.00	2.45	2.48	2.19	2.16	2.15
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.88	1.87	1.87	2.04	2.45	2.07	1.81	1.79	2.01	1.81
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less .....	55 731	48 368	39 687	4 943	2 420	2 599	2 859	2 880	817	1 250
1.01 to 1.50 .....	691	593	529	59	39	27	15	22	9	12
1.51 or more .....	149	133	122	13	3	4	1	15	1	3
Mean .....	.47	.47	.48	.49	.48	.49	.41	.48	.44	.45
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	<b>24 342</b>	<b>20 067</b>	<b>13 862</b>	<b>2 498</b>	<b>1 777</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>1 623</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>112</b>
Less than \$20,000 .....	115	98	91	10	7	12	2	1	2	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	126	105	98	12	9	14	7	1	3	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	302	253	215	31	18	30	8	10	2	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	996	832	699	99	65	55	36	25	17	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	3 325	2 764	2 264	407	154	261	82	61	51	25
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	12 440	10 244	7 845	1 328	868	806	490	249	162	64
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	4 060	3 130	1 835	461	469	57	512	56	27	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	1 522	1 296	446	99	127	4	224	8	12	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	748	673	190	35	40	2	124	7	4	1
\$300,000 or more .....	708	672	179	16	20	1	138	5	2	1
Median (dollars) .....	125 500	124 700	118 600	122 400	137 900	110 700	166 400	118 900	118 300	110 700
Mean (dollars) .....	142 400	143 500	127 800	131 000	145 300	110 900	186 100	127 900	125 000	115 100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	<b>24 210</b>	<b>22 909</b>	<b>21 690</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1 093</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>904</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	468	467	466	485	532	419	576	553	403	421
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	466	464	460	497	598	418	590	559	383	399
With meals included in rent .....	101	99	46	2	—	1	1	2	—	6
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	640	645	441	388	—	163	575	369	—	350
No meals included in rent .....	23 637	22 400	21 305	1 087	150	1 066	1 010	2 179	385	885
No cash rent .....	472	410	339	46	16	26	15	8	12	13



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>380</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 607</b>	<b>2 033</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units .....	302	999	1 269	1 341	852	1 376	1 215	1 449	1 956
Owner-occupied housing units .....	41	53	171	869	328	875	425	923	1 663
Percent of occupied housing units .....	13.6	5.3	13.5	64.8	38.5	63.6	35.0	63.7	85.0
White .....	41	51	169	864	326	865	420	917	1 644
Black .....	—	—	1	2	2	4	—	—	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	1	—	3	—	5	5	3	9
Other race .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	1	3	5	4	2	3	8	10
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	41	51	167	860	322	863	417	912	1 635
Renter-occupied housing units .....	261	946	1 098	472	524	501	790	526	293
White .....	246	872	1 051	465	517	466	748	507	288
Black .....	5	26	15	2	4	25	11	9	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	10	2	1	1	1	2	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	2	22	23	2	—	3	19	3	1
Other race .....	8	16	7	2	2	6	10	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	17	49	17	6	8	15	13	7	1
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	237	844	1 042	461	514	460	744	504	287
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units .....	<b>78</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>77</b>
For sale only .....	5	—	—	11	—	20	9	33	24
For rent .....	57	203	158	38	49	32	206	110	27
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	2	5	3	7	4	4	2	4	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	—	10	1	—	1	4	2	4	1
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	14	14	7	8	11	4	4	7	25
Boarded up .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room .....	11	209	31	14	20	5	4	12	1
2 rooms .....	30	308	113	14	35	13	40	21	8
3 rooms .....	123	299	403	82	80	129	245	240	70
4 rooms .....	121	233	401	191	167	282	628	429	264
5 rooms .....	57	111	253	291	238	244	267	348	515
6 rooms .....	24	48	113	362	168	377	115	301	588
7 rooms .....	10	10	50	213	86	229	62	159	361
8 or more rooms .....	4	13	74	238	123	161	77	97	226
Median, all housing units .....	3.7	2.8	3.9	5.8	5.2	5.6	4.2	4.8	5.8
Mean, all housing units .....	3.8	3.0	4.2	5.9	5.4	5.6	4.5	5.0	5.8
Median, occupied housing units .....	3.7	2.9	4.0	5.9	5.2	5.7	4.3	5.0	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.0	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.7	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.5	2.8	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached .....	5	32	81	755	186	827	274	824	1 657
1, attached .....	53	4	13	13	8	85	263	122	27
2 .....	25	52	227	355	325	72	33	84	190
3 or 4 .....	66	110	367	200	256	50	34	118	83
5 to 9 .....	75	203	283	66	108	182	247	8	19
10 to 19 .....	151	249	153	10	27	78	184	15	7
20 to 49 .....	—	289	138	—	—	138	373	427	26
50 or more .....	—	271	166	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Other .....	5	18	9	6	7	8	30	8	20
Occupied housing units .....	<b>302</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>1 449</b>	<b>1 956</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person .....	158	638	637	355	256	276	292	308	355
2 persons .....	99	212	393	498	260	448	510	493	629
3 persons .....	26	86	125	227	155	275	227	273	420
4 persons .....	14	37	62	170	113	253	136	256	360
5 persons .....	3	18	34	64	44	90	45	92	141
6 or more persons .....	2	8	18	27	24	34	5	27	51
Median, occupied housing units .....	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.13	2.15	2.42	2.12	2.34	2.49
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	1.80	1.87	2.21	2.22	2.40	2.55	2.45	2.59	2.57
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.92	1.98	2.20	1.99	2.02	2.12
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less .....	298	974	1 246	1 335	838	1 360	1 190	1 429	1 942
1.01 to 1.50 .....	3	14	16	6	12	14	21	18	13
1.51 or more .....	1	11	7	—	2	2	4	2	1
Mean .....	.45	.53	.43	.40	.44	.47	.50	.51	.47
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 481</b>
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	3	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	1	1	—	2	3	2	—	21	24
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	—	4	3	21	10	18	7	54	68
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	6	—	11	50	31	58	86	181	229
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	12	6	24	350	83	470	120	420	948
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	1	1	9	189	25	200	63	11	168
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	—	3	29	3	26	50	11	21
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	—	2	10	—	7	11	2	3
\$300,000 or more .....	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	3	1
Median (dollars) .....	118 800	97 500	125 000	137 300	114 700	135 800	130 000	112 100	118 900
Mean (dollars) .....	116 000	126 700	149 800	141 300	121 000	139 900	142 500	116 800	120 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	<b>259</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>290</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	377	402	469	487	473	469	625	528	503
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	386	416	471	479	473	470	638	532	528
With meals included in rent .....	1	5	2	—	2	—	1	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	437	268	419	—	406	—	575	—	750
No meals included in rent .....	255	937	1 087	456	512	488	767	507	265
No cash rent .....	3	4	9	16	10	8	6	13	23

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.								
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20
All housing units.....	809	1 603	1 250	1 229	1 719	1 079	2 478	1 038	1 032
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	767	1 390	988	1 008	1 491	998	2 299	896	897
Owner-occupied housing units.....	445	292	69	148	350	271	1 092	231	180
Percent of occupied housing units.....	58.0	21.0	7.0	14.7	23.5	27.2	47.5	25.8	20.1
White.....	441	288	68	146	345	270	1 085	228	178
Black.....	2	2	—	1	3	—	4	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	2	—	1	2	—	1	2	1
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	1	5	3	4	3	7	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	440	287	64	143	341	267	1 081	225	176
Renter-occupied housing units.....	322	1 098	919	860	1 141	727	1 207	665	717
White.....	318	1 059	876	793	1 090	715	1 180	640	698
Black.....	3	21	14	27	26	4	10	8	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	4	7	4	6	2	6	5	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	5	3	2	4	1	3	1	3
Other race.....	1	9	19	34	15	5	8	11	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	21	59	50	30	17	29	15	24
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	317	1 048	838	778	1 077	703	1 160	636	677
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	42	213	262	221	228	81	179	142	135
For sale only.....	4	1	22	10	7	3	9	8	4
For rent.....	27	187	220	165	179	70	140	111	93
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	6	4	5	4	—	4	4	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	—	—	1	2	2	5	1	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	3	19	16	40	36	6	21	18	33
Boarded up.....	—	—	3	19	—	—	2	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	7	41	220	22	12	13	6	6	8
2 rooms.....	11	103	273	72	91	97	45	23	81
3 rooms.....	53	381	243	163	284	254	331	195	208
4 rooms.....	138	383	187	228	405	267	581	316	310
5 rooms.....	200	353	176	382	488	223	647	277	251
6 rooms.....	168	195	97	279	256	112	491	139	98
7 rooms.....	102	58	32	55	93	43	215	37	37
8 or more rooms.....	130	89	22	28	90	70	162	45	39
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	4.2	3.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.2
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	4.4	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	4.3	3.1	4.9	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	3.9	2.9	4.7	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	313	155	43	44	146	196	874	146	96
1, attached.....	31	8	4	12	19	17	37	24	11
2.....	281	287	45	121	433	246	609	162	169
3 or 4.....	104	425	290	628	690	181	434	302	370
5 to 9.....	38	427	209	287	327	107	368	234	220
10 to 19.....	12	186	169	84	99	61	66	29	46
20 to 49.....	22	102	149	47	—	193	76	41	6
50 or more.....	—	—	320	—	—	72	—	90	101
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other.....	8	11	20	6	5	6	13	9	11
Occupied housing units.....	767	1 390	988	1 008	1 491	998	2 299	896	897
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	192	546	577	270	440	389	584	257	319
2 persons.....	258	409	188	258	433	308	786	297	231
3 persons.....	123	212	92	194	266	128	417	150	147
4 persons.....	131	125	69	144	205	110	326	115	107
5 persons.....	47	63	40	82	109	44	128	53	61
6 or more persons.....	16	35	22	60	38	19	58	24	32
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.24	1.86	1.50—	2.41	2.21	1.86	2.22	2.14	2.06
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.25	2.10	2.35	2.27	2.31	2.34	2.12	2.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.08	1.73	1.50—	2.42	2.18	1.69	2.09	2.15	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	759	1 351	954	960	1 462	976	2 255	865	866
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	29	22	39	26	20	37	24	29
1.51 or more.....	1	10	12	9	3	2	7	7	2
Mean.....	.44	.49	.55	.57	.52	.49	.49	.52	.55
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	280	126	21	33	121	161	776	128	75
Less than \$20,000.....	—	3	1	—	1	3	7	1	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	1	3	—	1	2	7	3	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1	1	1	3	7	1	20	1	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	13	16	5	5	13	17	55	20	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	31	36	5	14	44	41	174	36	25
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	181	56	3	11	44	78	469	64	23
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	45	9	—	—	9	12	38	2	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	6	2	2	—	2	1	4	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Median (dollars).....	123 500	103 800	82 500	95 000	95 800	104 500	109 800	101 400	92 700
Mean (dollars).....	127 700	109 500	93 200	94 000	102 400	105 400	111 100	104 000	96 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	321	1 097	919	859	1 139	727	1 205	662	716
Median contract rent (dollars).....	534	430	292	418	423	415	459	453	404
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	541	423	293	408	418	398	446	457	372
With meals included in rent.....	1	2	4	—	3	2	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	725	400	585	—	696	425	—	437	—
No meals included in rent.....	310	1 079	910	850	1 127	718	1 179	651	706
No cash rent.....	10	16	5	9	9	7	26	10	10

**Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.						Remainder of Hillsborough County	
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27
All housing units.....	2 030	1 359	1 501	2 767	2 266	1 753	—	2 863
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	1 872	1 327	1 383	2 630	2 100	1 649	—	2 726
Owner-occupied housing units.....	591	904	844	1 525	1 633	1 290	—	2 278
Percent of occupied housing units.....	31.6	68.1	61.0	58.0	77.8	78.2	—	83.6
White.....	583	901	836	1 510	1 619	1 264	—	2 268
Black.....	2	—	1	7	2	8	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	1	6	6	5	14	—	3
Other race.....	1	2	—	1	4	4	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	6	1	8	17	15	—	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	582	897	835	1 505	1 606	1 255	—	2 255
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 281	423	539	1 105	467	359	—	448
White.....	1 253	419	508	1 089	458	344	—	445
Black.....	9	—	8	9	2	8	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	2	12	2	4	6	—	1
Other race.....	9	1	10	5	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	20	3	20	27	7	5	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 242	417	499	1 070	452	339	—	442
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	158	32	118	137	166	104	—	137
For sale only.....	6	6	33	23	28	37	—	34
For rent.....	114	16	76	69	114	36	—	30
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	2	3	5	7	4	—	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7	5	1	4	10	15	—	48
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	21	3	5	36	7	12	—	13
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	2	18	5	1	—	9	—	16
2 rooms.....	49	60	24	41	75	70	—	44
3 rooms.....	246	101	133	247	164	122	—	167
4 rooms.....	596	235	367	722	453	278	—	412
5 rooms.....	624	307	375	693	586	468	—	604
6 rooms.....	296	320	324	589	600	413	—	663
7 rooms.....	116	169	146	284	253	217	—	432
8 or more rooms.....	101	149	127	190	135	176	—	525
Median, all housing units.....	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	—	5.8
Mean, all housing units.....	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	—	5.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	—	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	—	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	—	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	260	801	714	1 370	1 455	1 309	—	2 032
1, attached.....	89	19	51	130	106	46	—	132
2.....	421	291	296	466	247	54	—	193
3 or 4.....	761	116	156	132	69	30	—	90
5 to 9.....	428	31	66	289	60	55	—	86
10 to 19.....	43	11	30	172	137	170	—	9
20 to 49.....	21	4	143	183	166	—	—	53
50 or more.....	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	1	1	1	80	—	243
Other.....	6	13	44	24	25	9	—	25
Occupied housing units.....	1 872	1 327	1 383	2 630	2 100	1 649	—	2 726
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	494	320	335	590	519	287	—	479
2 persons.....	588	464	429	915	699	527	—	904
3 persons.....	357	220	281	493	400	337	—	526
4 persons.....	285	203	216	426	318	318	—	537
5 persons.....	107	85	81	145	127	128	—	194
6 or more persons.....	41	35	41	61	37	52	—	86
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.24	2.33	2.29	2.26	2.53	—	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.42	2.49	2.45	2.37	2.81	—	2.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.22	1.78	2.01	2.07	1.71	1.82	—	1.98
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	1 840	1 311	1 355	2 599	2 085	1 631	—	2 687
1.01 to 1.50.....	30	15	19	27	14	16	—	36
1.51 or more.....	2	1	9	4	1	2	—	3
Mean.....	.51	.47	.48	.49	.47	.51	—	.46
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	269	736	651	1 242	1 355	1 132	—	1 690
Less than \$20,000.....	3	4	8	12	12	7	—	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	8	5	14	5	8	—	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	5	15	14	30	16	10	—	17
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	25	46	39	55	69	36	—	69
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	89	123	139	261	234	134	—	141
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	127	471	391	806	916	807	—	974
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	15	59	49	57	92	104	—	335
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	7	1	4	7	18	—	85
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	2	4	2	2	3	—	40
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	1	1	2	5	—	23
Median (dollars).....	102 800	113 500	111 800	110 700	113 900	119 100	—	131 000
Mean (dollars).....	105 500	115 600	113 200	110 900	115 700	122 900	—	140 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 279	422	538	1 093	462	356	—	426
Median contract rent (dollars).....	436	423	473	419	488	473	—	473
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	435	412	473	418	507	512	—	508
With meals included in rent.....	4	2	—	1	1	3	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	269	694	—	163	287	404	—	875
No meals included in rent.....	1 257	411	520	1 066	447	341	—	403
No cash rent.....	18	9	18	26	14	12	—	22



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County—Con.			Merrimock County			Rockingham County	
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 310	Tract 40	Tract 500
All housing units.....	2 159	4 156	—	3 484	1 868	—	1 354	1 192
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	2 033	3 997	—	3 253	1 762	—	1 302	1 160
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 500	3 720	—	2 551	1 305	—	1 192	1 076
Percent of occupied housing units.....	73.8	93.1	—	78.4	74.1	—	91.6	92.8
White.....	1 485	3 679	—	2 532	1 294	—	1 182	1 071
Black.....	4	6	—	6	4	—	6	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	4	—	3	3	—	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	30	—	9	4	—	2	—
Other race.....	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	16	11	—	8	4	—	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 471	3 670	—	2 527	1 290	—	1 181	1 068
Renter-occupied housing units.....	533	277	—	702	457	—	110	84
White.....	523	271	—	669	447	—	107	83
Black.....	6	1	—	12	3	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	3	—	18	5	—	1	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	3	—	6	3	—	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	516	269	—	665	445	—	107	82
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	126	159	—	231	106	—	52	32
For sale only.....	28	92	—	70	46	—	17	11
For rent.....	45	37	—	129	33	—	4	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	20	4	—	5	5	—	4	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	23	7	—	13	8	—	18	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	10	19	—	14	12	—	9	9
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	13	1	—	8	37	—	2	5
2 rooms.....	61	19	—	62	73	—	10	2
3 rooms.....	167	90	—	191	158	—	45	24
4 rooms.....	385	150	—	679	507	—	142	149
5 rooms.....	631	412	—	894	518	—	225	191
6 rooms.....	475	629	—	743	289	—	347	311
7 rooms.....	238	805	—	480	155	—	292	223
8 or more rooms.....	189	2 050	—	427	131	—	291	287
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	7.5	—	5.4	4.8	—	6.2	6.2
Mean, all housing units.....	5.3	7.4	—	5.6	5.0	—	6.3	6.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	7.5	—	5.5	4.9	—	6.3	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	7.6	—	5.8	5.2	—	6.4	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.9	—	4.3	3.7	—	4.8	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	1 305	3 853	—	2 043	701	—	1 264	1 060
1, attached.....	166	109	—	311	42	—	8	22
2.....	218	50	—	237	185	—	28	20
3 or 4.....	39	34	—	176	106	—	18	14
5 to 9.....	50	38	—	72	158	—	10	13
10 to 19.....	48	13	—	20	10	—	1	3
20 to 49.....	246	28	—	286	41	—	—	—
50 or more.....	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	10	14	—	270	610	—	23	49
Other.....	17	17	—	69	15	—	2	11
Occupied housing units.....	2 033	3 997	—	3 253	1 762	—	1 302	1 160
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	444	418	—	553	399	—	116	122
2 persons.....	645	1 184	—	1 146	535	—	393	364
3 persons.....	409	830	—	697	352	—	279	249
4 persons.....	357	1 021	—	571	322	—	324	257
5 persons.....	121	396	—	199	110	—	123	110
6 or more persons.....	57	148	—	87	44	—	67	58
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.39	2.98	—	2.44	2.40	—	3.01	2.88
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.61	3.04	—	2.52	2.61	—	3.08	2.91
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.80	1.92	—	2.15	1.82	—	2.41	2.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	2 007	3 987	—	3 221	1 722	—	1 285	1 135
1.01 to 1.50.....	22	6	—	30	29	—	16	23
1.51 or more.....	4	4	—	2	11	—	1	2
Mean.....	.49	.41	—	.48	.53	—	.49	.48
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 203	3 312	—	1 891	607	—	1 007	770
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	—	8	2	—	5	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	4	—	8	4	—	1	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	13	8	—	23	8	—	8	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	53	11	—	45	54	—	34	31
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	282	77	—	231	176	—	83	71
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	728	697	—	1 021	307	—	489	379
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	92	868	—	417	44	—	267	202
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	20	745	—	92	7	—	83	44
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	11	432	—	31	4	—	27	13
\$300,000 or more.....	—	470	—	15	1	—	10	10
Median (dollars).....	112 900	199 500	—	128 400	107 400	—	139 500	135 700
Mean (dollars).....	117 500	220 300	—	137 100	112 300	—	148 000	141 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	528	265	—	684	451	—	98	68
Median contract rent (dollars).....	484	760	—	546	417	—	556	522
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	498	701	—	548	421	—	633	543
With meals included in rent.....	1	51	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	237	833	—	413	363	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	504	188	—	654	433	—	91	59
No cash rent.....	23	26	—	29	17	—	7	9

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
	Manchester, NH MSA	Manchester city
Occupied housing units	55 396	39 340
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units	31 888	18 377
Percent of occupied housing units	57.6	46.7
Renter-occupied housing units	23 508	20 963
Percent of occupied housing units	42.4	53.3
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room	622	562
2 rooms	1 789	1 553
3 rooms	5 754	5 025
4 rooms	11 042	8 889
5 rooms	12 429	9 191
6 rooms	10 434	7 102
7 rooms	6 133	3 585
8 or more rooms	7 193	3 433
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1, detached	26 552	14 769
2, attached	2 013	1 267
3 or 4	6 684	5 828
5 to 9	6 178	5 771
10 to 19	4 263	3 904
20 to 49	2 082	1 988
50 or more	4 822	4 327
Mobile home or trailer	1 151	1 091
Other	1 222	97
	429	298
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person	14 052	11 552
2 persons	18 116	12 988
3 persons	10 035	6 736
4 persons	8 567	5 215
5 persons	3 274	2 036
6 or more persons	1 352	813
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.52	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.86	1.85
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less	54 656	38 782
1.01 to 1.50	620	464
1.51 or more	120	94
Mean	.47	.47
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 113	13 719
Less than \$20,000	114	90
\$20,000 to \$39,999	124	97
\$40,000 to \$59,999	299	213
\$60,000 to \$79,999	990	696
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 285	2 239
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12 333	7 765
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4 033	1 819
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1 502	436
\$250,000 to \$299,999	734	185
\$300,000 or more	699	179
Median (dollars)	125 500	118 600
Mean (dollars)	142 300	127 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 347	20 891
Median contract rent (dollars)	468	465
Mean contract rent (dollars)	466	459
With meals included in rent	100	45
Mean contract rent (dollars)	645	447
No meals included in rent	22 778	20 386
No cash rent	469	338

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Monchester city
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>TENURE</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units	83	65	54
Percent of occupied housing units	20.0	17.2	15.0
Renter-occupied housing units	331	314	306
Percent of occupied housing units	80.0	82.8	85.0
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room	7	7	7
2 rooms	34	33	33
3 rooms	78	73	69
4 rooms	117	106	105
5 rooms	96	90	84
6 rooms	43	40	38
7 rooms	18	15	14
8 or more rooms	21	15	10
Median, occupied housing units	4.3	4.2	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1, detached	71	53	44
1, attached	20	18	12
2	33	31	31
3 or 4	68	68	67
5 to 9	91	88	87
10 to 19	44	44	44
20 to 49	75	68	66
50 or more	7	7	7
Mobile home or trailer	4	1	1
Other	1	1	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>			
1 person	122	114	110
2 persons	108	98	90
3 persons	75	65	63
4 persons	56	53	50
5 persons	34	32	31
6 or more persons	19	17	16
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.27	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.78	3.13	3.57
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.20	2.18	2.19
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less	388	354	336
1.01 to 1.50	20	19	18
1.51 or more	6	6	6
Mean	.60	.60	.61
<b>VALUE</b>			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	59	45	35
Less than \$25,000	1	1	1
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1	2	2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2	2	1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	13	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	23	17	15
\$200,000 to \$249,999	12	9	8
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more	1	1	1
Median (dollars)	117 700	115 300	117 200
Mean (dollars)	125 300	121 600	116 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	327	310	302
Median contract rent (dollars)	481	476	476
Mean contract rent (dollars)	480	473	469
With meals included in rent	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	326	309	302
No cash rent	1	1	1



[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990  
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>406</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>TENURE</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	157	142	101
Percent of occupied housing units-----	38.7	38.7	31.7
Renter-occupied housing units-----	249	225	218
Percent of occupied housing units-----	61.3	61.3	68.3
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room-----	10	9	8
2 rooms-----	39	37	35
3 rooms-----	64	56	53
4 rooms-----	115	106	100
5 rooms-----	61	55	51
6 rooms-----	42	36	34
7 rooms-----	30	25	16
8 or more rooms-----	45	43	22
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.3	4.3	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.1	6.2	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.7	3.7	3.7
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1. detached-----	139	122	87
1. attached-----	18	17	16
2-----	21	20	17
3-----	37	31	27
3 or 4-----	39	33	32
10 to 19-----	99	99	99
20 to 49-----	99	93	90
50 or more-----	1	8	8
Mobile home or trailer-----	1	—	—
Other-----	5	4	3
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>			
1 person-----	79	72	67
2 persons-----	106	96	90
3 persons-----	81	70	59
4 persons-----	89	83	65
5 persons-----	27	24	18
6 or more persons-----	24	22	20
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.72	2.72	2.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.63	3.65	3.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.24	2.23	2.25
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less-----	370	334	288
1.01 to 1.50-----	26	23	22
1.51 or more-----	10	10	9
Mean-----	.71	.71	.72
<b>VALUE</b>			
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	125	114	81
Less than \$20,000-----	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	1	1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	15	13	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	63	56	47
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	12	10	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	18	18	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	11	11	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	5	5	—
\$300,000 or more-----	132	135	123
Median (dollars)-----	160 400	164 400	141 300
Mean (dollars)-----			
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	248	225	218
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	520	517	520
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	538	527	531
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	247	224	217
No cash rent-----	1	1	1

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>749</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>TENURE</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	187	170	130
Percent of occupied housing units-----	25.0	23.6	19.5
Renter-occupied housing units-----	562	551	536
Percent of occupied housing units-----	75.0	76.4	80.5
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room-----	17	17	15
2 rooms-----	47	47	46
3 rooms-----	127	124	122
4 rooms-----	187	181	173
5 rooms-----	211	202	185
6 rooms-----	91	87	74
7 rooms-----	37	36	32
8 or more rooms-----	32	27	19
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.5	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	4.1	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1, detached-----	143	127	95
1, attached-----	31	27	21
2-----	74	72	69
3 or 4-----	163	160	159
5 to 9-----	145	145	144
10 to 19-----	63	63	62
20 to 49-----	102	99	95
50 or more-----	18	18	16
Mobile home or trailer-----	7	7	2
Other-----	3	3	3
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>			
1 person-----	142	138	128
2 persons-----	197	189	170
3 persons-----	142	137	127
4 persons-----	144	137	127
5 persons-----	75	71	67
6 or more persons-----	49	49	47
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.75	2.74	2.78
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.18	3.14	3.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.60	2.62	2.64
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less-----	678	650	596
1.01 to 1.50-----	46	46	45
1.51 or more-----	25	25	25
Mean-----	.69	.69	.71
<b>VALUE</b>			
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	131	118	88
Less than \$20,000-----	2	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	1	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	3	3	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	4	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	22	15	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	76	71	56
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	13	15	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2	3	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	4	3	1
\$300,000 or more-----	2	2	1
Median (dollars)-----	119,000	120,200	116,700
Mean (dollars)-----	127,200	128,400	116,300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	559	549	534
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	461	459	457
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	456	452	448
With meals included in rent-----	3	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	521	521	521
No meals included in rent-----	555	545	530
No cash rent-----	1	1	1



Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
	Manchester, NH MSA	Total Manchester city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>54 915</b>	<b>47 550 38 927</b>
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31 739	25 673 18 277
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.8	54.0 47.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23 176	21 877 20 650
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.2	46.0 53.0
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room -----	612	574 553
2 rooms -----	1 755	1 625 1 520
3 rooms -----	5 677	5 314 4 952
4 rooms -----	10 932	9 649 8 792
5 rooms -----	12 292	10 581 9 073
6 rooms -----	10 374	8 748 7 059
7 rooms -----	6 105	4 993 3 561
8 or more rooms -----	7 168	6 066 3 417
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.2	4.9 4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.1 5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1 4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1, detached -----	26 444	21 567 14 703
1, attached -----	1 994	1 620 1 255
2 -----	6 632	6 192 5 780
3 or 4 -----	6 089	5 822 5 683
5 to 9 -----	4 185	3 969 3 827
10 to 19 -----	2 044	2 015 1 951
20 to 49 -----	4 752	4 540 4 262
50 or more -----	1 134	1 076 1 076
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 215	95 345
Other -----	426	346 295
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person -----	13 954	12 785 11 445
2 persons -----	17 976	15 549 12 872
3 persons -----	9 941	8 395 6 655
4 persons -----	8 483	7 024 5 144
5 persons -----	3 227	2 694 1 995
6 or more persons -----	1 334	1 083 796
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.25	2.21 2.12
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.52	2.48 2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.86	1.84 1.84
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less -----	54 207	46 952 38 401
1.01 to 1.50 -----	599	505 443
1.51 or more -----	109	93 83
Mean -----	.47	.46 .47
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	<b>24 011</b>	<b>19 776 13 653</b>
Less than \$20,000 -----	113	96 89
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	123	103 96
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	297	248 211
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	987	825 693
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 269	2 718 2 230
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	12 272	10 096 7 723
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4 020	3 095 1 812
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1 275 436
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	732	657 184
\$300,000 or more -----	698	663 179
Median (dollars) -----	125 600	124 800 118 600
Mean (dollars) -----	142 400	143 500 127 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	<b>23 016</b>	<b>21 766 20 578</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	468	467 465
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	496	464 459
With meals included -----	97	95 47
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	649	652 642
No meals included in rent -----	22 451	21 265 20 199
No cash rent -----	468	466 337

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA		Hillsborough County (pt.)		Merrimack County (pt.)		Rockingham County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County					
	Manchester, NH MSA	Total	Manchester city		Merrimack County (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 4	
ANCESTRY	All persons-----												
	Ancestry specified-----												
	Single ancestry-----												
	Multiple ancestry-----												
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----												
	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
	Total ancestries reported-----												
	Arab-----												
	Austrian-----												
	Belgian-----												
Canadian-----													
Czech-----													
Danish-----													
Dutch-----													
English-----													
Finnish-----													
French (except Basque)-----													
French Canadian-----													
German-----													
Greek-----													
Hungarian-----													
Irish-----													
Italian-----													
Lithuanian-----													
Norwegian-----													
Polish-----													
Portuguese-----													
Romanian-----													
Russian-----													
Scotch-Irish-----													
Scottish-----													
Slovak-----													
Slovene-----													
Subsaharan African-----													
Swedish-----													
Swiss-----													
Ukrainian-----													
United States or American-----													
Welsh-----													
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----													
Yugoslavian-----													
Other ancestries-----													
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----													
Central American-----													
Costa Rican-----													
Guatemalan-----													
Honduran-----													
Nicaraguan-----													
Panamanian-----													
Salvadoran-----													
Central American, origin not specified-----													
South American-----													
Argentinean-----													
Chilean-----													
Colombian-----													
Ecuadorian-----													
Peruvian-----													
Venezuelan-----													
Other South American-----													

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.												
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14		
<b>ANCESTRY</b>													
All persons.....	1 699	2 296	3 247	2 356	3 785	2 802	3 912	5 560	2 122	3 140	2 739		
Ancestry specified.....	1 494	2 190	3 069	2 069	3 400	2 658	3 753	5 385	1 860	2 936	1 924		
Single ancestry.....	1 184	1 907	2 368	1 237	2 368	1 347	2 136	3 354	1 139	2 065	1 506		
Multiple ancestry.....	310	434	832	1 162	1 232	1 311	1 617	2 031	721	871	418		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	205	106	178	287	185	144	159	175	262	204	215		
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>													
Total ancestries reported.....	3 398	4 592	6 494	4 712	7 570	5 604	7 824	11 120	4 244	6 380	4 276		
Arab.....	15	—	35	14	43	13	6	47	7	27	5		
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	5	—	9	—		
Belgian.....	9	8	7	—	—	10	23	25	6	—	—		
Cantonian.....	64	47	114	34	28	17	74	102	46	45	12		
Czech.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—		
Danish.....	16	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dutch.....	—	8	44	15	9	22	—	49	18	9	—		
English.....	209	248	486	384	633	33	22	732	292	11	14		
French.....	—	—	10	—	7	595	714	—	—	403	152		
French (except Basque).....	233	349	434	491	555	410	986	1 212	392	547	457		
French Canadian.....	200	426	429	350	691	465	771	1 196	243	560	306		
German.....	51	93	376	187	335	279	243	328	155	348	129		
Greek.....	27	65	158	79	129	50	222	499	81	95	271		
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	22	—	—	—	20		
Irish.....	234	526	757	582	827	673	828	1 471	608	495	335		
Italian.....	52	108	222	60	384	205	349	211	121	137	104		
Lithuanian.....	8	—	10	—	17	13	—	15	7	6	18		
Norwegian.....	—	—	7	8	15	45	72	34	21	9	6		
Polish.....	77	95	205	184	207	240	378	406	131	193	77		
Portuguese.....	13	14	—	34	27	46	63	121	9	22	10		
Romanian.....	54	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21		
Russian.....	16	55	43	31	39	63	21	62	13	32	13		
Scottish-Irish.....	43	16	25	125	72	68	108	94	80	48	6		
Scottish.....	67	91	145	125	159	130	87	118	100	65	6		
Slovak.....	—	—	6	—	30	7	—	21	—	6	—		
Subsaharan African.....	15	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Swedish.....	22	61	93	80	131	100	73	82	32	80	10		
Swiss.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—		
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
United States or American.....	6	8	21	9	30	20	12	21	26	6	—		
Welsh.....	67	107	75	6	134	88	59	248	40	229	94		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	16	6	10	8	26	45	—	—	6	—	—		
Yugoslavian.....	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	29	—		
Other ancestries.....	1 850	2 183	2 611	1 900	2 960	1 838	2 657	3 914	1 721	2 785	2 145		
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American.....	63	—	8	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	7		
Costa Rican.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Handuran.....	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American.....	—	—	51	5	45	—	14	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.									
		Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)
ANCESTRY	All persons.....	2 665	3 764	2 117	5 756	2 253	2 142	4 683	3 369	3 564	6 722
	Ancestry specified.....	2 468	3 508	1 824	3 323	2 021	2 021	4 470	3 221	3 528	6 067
	Single ancestry.....	1 579	2 111	1 223	3 343	1 957	1 381	2 973	2 110	2 480	3 067
	Multiple ancestry.....	889	1 297	293	2 413	816	650	1 500	1 110	1 048	2 990
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	197	236	293	233	180	121	263	148	36	655
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported.....		5 330	7 528	4 234	11 512	4 506	4 284	9 366	6 738	7 128	13 444
Arab.....		13	15	6	77	—	—	13	34	—	47
Austrian.....		—	—	6	—	—	18	13	5	—	32
Belgian.....		—	6	17	—	—	26	70	31	16	30
Canadian.....		43	113	20	73	13	20	53	61	30	92
Czech.....		9	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish.....		13	10	—	9	19	—	14	—	—	13
Dutch.....		—	12	11	35	66	38	55	81	56	35
English.....		394	480	291	966	287	320	604	496	394	728
Finnish.....		—	—	6	14	13	—	10	27	4	7
French (except Basque).....		816	1 110	425	1 649	559	671	1 261	696	866	1 269
French Canadian.....		353	546	249	1 149	381	444	1 186	695	890	1 766
German.....		170	139	107	333	143	85	291	317	611	611
Greek.....		129	224	160	120	120	21	119	65	25	198
Hungarian.....		—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	7	—
Irish.....		517	906	306	1 313	469	444	705	859	684	1 275
Italian.....		49	222	54	237	125	50	237	147	280	280
Lithuanian.....		8	104	—	66	20	—	—	20	—	15
Norwegian.....		9	34	7	—	—	—	47	26	—	11
Polish.....		168	261	186	408	204	128	206	90	153	309
Portuguese.....		26	27	7	—	54	16	10	23	36	157
Romanian.....		—	10	33	9	—	—	—	—	11	—
Russian.....		14	6	20	15	25	6	30	—	21	67
Scotch-Irish.....		26	69	81	128	39	13	84	67	36	286
Scottish.....		29	41	—	193	60	66	140	132	127	179
Slovak.....		—	—	—	31	4	—	—	13	—	—
Subsaharan African.....		—	—	62	125	18	54	65	90	60	123
Swedish.....		35	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss.....		—	7	6	8	10	8	28	—	6	—
Ukrainian.....		—	8	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....		65	84	68	178	74	87	257	157	297	88
Welsh.....		—	7	5	—	—	—	17	7	16	305
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....		41	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....		2 365	3 012	2 017	4 220	1 791	1 769	3 779	2 564	2 811	5 463
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....		—	—	25	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
Central American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....		—	12	12	—	—	17	—	—	16	21
Argentinean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....		—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....		—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	16	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.		Remainder of Hillsborough County				Merrimack County			Rockingham County		
	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 310	Tract 40	Tract 500
ANCESTRY	5 252	4 601	—	7 660	6 961	12 563	—	8 762	4 712	—	4 085	3 557
	5 018	4 409	—	7 026	6 480	11 881	—	8 255	4 432	—	3 832	3 206
	3 346	2 825	—	3 946	4 325	7 194	—	5 454	2 672	—	2 045	1 802
	1 672	1 584	—	3 080	2 155	4 687	—	2 801	1 760	—	1 787	1 404
	234	192	—	634	481	682	—	507	280	—	253	351
-----												
All persons.....												
Ancestry specified.....												
Single ancestry.....												
Multiple ancestry.....												
Ancestry unclassified or not reported .....												
-----												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....												
Arab.....												
Austrian.....												
Belgian.....												
Canadian.....												
Czech.....												
Danish.....												
Dutch.....												
English.....												
Finnish.....												
French (except Basque).....												
-----												
French Canadian .....												
German.....												
Greek.....												
Hungarian.....												
Irish.....												
Italian.....												
Lithuanian.....												
Norwegian.....												
Polish.....												
Portuguese.....												
-----												
Romanian.....												
Russian.....												
Scotch-Irish.....												
Scottish.....												
Slovak.....												
Subsaharan African.....												
Swedish.....												
Swiss.....												
Ukrainian.....												
United States or American.....												
Welsh.....												
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....												
Yugoslavian.....												
Other ancestries.....												
-----												
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....												
Central American.....												
Costa Rican.....												
Guatemalan.....												
Honduran.....												
Nicaraguan.....												
Panamanian.....												
Salvadoran.....												
Central American, origin not specified .....												
South American.....												
Argentinean.....												
Chilean.....												
Colombian.....												
Ecuadorian.....												
Peruvian.....												
Venezuelan.....												
Other South American.....												
-----												



**Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County		Manchester city, Hillsborough County			
	Manchester, NH MSA	Total	Manchester city	Merrimock County (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>											
All persons	147 867	126 751	99 567	13 474	7 642	6 722	8 414	5 861	2 039	2 751	
Native	139 380	118 951	92 828	13 025	7 404	6 358	7 911	5 300	1 854	2 563	
Foreign born	8 487	7 800	6 739	449	238	364	503	561	185	188	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>											
Linguistically isolated households	2 058	1 918	1 777	123	17	138	82	118	81	88	
Persons 5 years and over	136 548	117 152	91 779	12 380	7 016	6 137	7 915	5 538	1 825	2 544	
In linguistically isolated households	3 494	3 274	2 986	203	17	248	127	218	119	151	
Speak a language other than English	23 119	20 649	17 284	1 895	575	1 272	995	1 076	655	848	
Do not speak English "very well"	7 036	6 311	5 557	595	130	402	276	317	205	278	
Speak Spanish	1 700	1 609	1 436	74	17	104	109	95	17	8	
Do not speak English "very well"	786	746	691	27	13	71	27	27	17	4	
Linguistically isolated	370	370	360	—	—	21	—	27	17	—	
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	932	874	771	58	—	16	79	116	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	477	427	396	50	—	—	51	33	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	368	325	303	43	—	—	—	10	—	—	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	35 311	29 955	21 903	3 107	2 249	1 379	2 798	1 016	495	609	
Preprimary school	2 992	2 492	1 791	267	233	134	160	57	85	66	
Public school	1 274	1 068	878	125	81	46	51	32	54	41	
Elementary or high school	21 920	18 190	13 597	2 192	1 538	1 047	1 061	320	287	364	
Public school	19 200	15 878	11 881	1 957	1 365	835	881	250	273	325	
College	10 399	9 273	6 515	648	478	198	1 577	639	123	179	
Public college	4 569	3 972	3 212	370	227	120	389	352	76	119	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>											
Persons 25 years and over	95 357	81 701	64 761	8 825	4 831	4 299	5 015	4 122	1 298	1 707	
Less than 9th grade	9 699	8 599	7 601	865	235	532	721	200	230	405	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 751	10 092	8 628	1 066	593	646	332	468	216	210	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28 822	24 271	19 645	3 010	1 541	1 518	962	1 109	316	549	
Some college, no degree	16 999	14 491	11 417	1 593	915	689	915	821	222	281	
Associate degree	7 566	6 318	4 796	755	493	308	404	386	131	79	
Bachelor's degree	13 841	11 973	8 735	1 160	708	486	1 264	919	148	136	
Graduate or professional degree	6 679	5 957	3 939	376	346	120	917	219	35	47	
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.5	77.1	74.9	78.1	82.9	72.6	89.0	83.8	65.6	64.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.5	21.9	19.6	17.4	21.8	14.1	43.5	27.6	14.1	10.7	
<b>FERTILITY</b>											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	235	237	283	226	197	310	47	159	481	283	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 171	1 159	1 150	1 180	1 352	1 313	1 045	595	1 883	1 183	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 805	1 784	1 709	1 879	1 943	1 910	1 456	1 382	1 637	1 510	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>											
Persons 5 years and over	136 548	117 152	91 779	12 380	7 016	6 137	7 915	5 538	1 825	2 544	
Same house	69 774	59 184	44 978	6 525	4 065	3 481	4 022	1 652	1 002	1 298	
Different house in United States	64 682	56 016	44 930	5 754	2 912	2 543	3 728	3 644	801	1 246	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	28 878	26 021	22 569	1 857	1 000	1 453	1 373	1 133	491	648	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7 406	5 378	3 227	1 483	545	173	316	287	20	29	
Different MSA/PMSA	21 456	18 665	14 048	1 646	1 145	701	1 684	1 760	189	314	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	6 942	5 952	5 086	768	222	216	355	464	101	255	
Abroad	2 092	1 952	1 871	101	39	113	165	242	22	—	
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>											
Urban population	119 078	110 530	99 567	8 353	195	6 722	8 414	5 861	2 039	2 751	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	52 674	48 409	42 829	4 161	104	4 080	4 823	1 292	932	231	
Rural population	28 789	16 221	—	5 121	7 447	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 685	1 723	—	2 434	528	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	271	214	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>											
Workers 16 years and over	76 368	65 130	50 999	7 200	4 038	3 543	4 240	3 822	833	1 510	
Car, truck, or van	69 990	59 345	46 472	6 875	3 770	3 320	3 783	3 654	806	1 314	
Drove alone	60 072	50 720	39 206	6 143	3 209	2 792	3 436	3 183	752	1 070	
Carpooled	9 918	8 625	7 266	732	561	528	347	471	54	244	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	863	799	764	32	32	41	16	54	—	62	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	781	720	685	32	29	41	16	37	—	62	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Walked	2 959	2 815	2 298	80	64	122	268	8	14	125	
Other means	590	522	439	39	29	9	21	19	—	—	
Worked at home	1 966	1 649	1 026	174	143	51	152	87	13	9	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.08	1.04	1.11	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	19.5	18.8	22.3	25.7	18.2	18.3	22.1	17.9	18.6	
<b>Departure time for work:</b>											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 903	3 205	2 576	423	275	134	136	148	43	97	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	15 042	12 517	9 936	1 552	973	788	602	695	166	317	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	25 073	21 374	16 432	2 431	1 268	1 270	1 298	1 439	263	403	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	13 095	11 354	8 733	1 142	599	517	996	637	168	378	
All other times	17 289	15 031	12 296	1 478	780	783	1 056	816	180	306	
<b>Worked in MSA of residence</b>											
Manchester city	54 853	47 887	37 836	4 499	2 467	2 548	3 147	2 584	630	1 211	
Auburn town	41 549	37 578	31 807	2 483	1 488	2 149	2 572	2 065	497	1 045	
Bedford town	465	143	122	7	315	—	8	—	—	—	
Goffstown town	6 079	5 535	3 161	378	166	273	245	301	43	76	
Allenstown town	2 631	2 529	900	72	30	36	35	36	75	39	
Hooksett town	280	22	22	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Concord town	3 483	1 992	1 742	1 272	219	74	273	168	15	51	
Manchester city	366	88	82	29	249	9	14	—	—	—	
Worked outside MSA of residence	21 515	17 243	13 163	2 701	1 571	995	1 093	1 238	203	299	
Nashua city	3 297	2 791	2 162	343	163	183	138	231	40	—	
Londonderry town	1 673	1 311	1 098	206	156	122	57	74	—	21	
Merrimock town	1 959	1 715	1 231	119	125	114	69	116	24	24	
Remainder of Nashua, NH PMSA	1 573	1 410	942	91	72	34	84	62	13	26	
Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	871	788	569	62	21	53	21	111	7	14	
Area 13	2 871	1 839	1 376	943	89	109	128	91	45	36	
Area 14	986	758	481	209	19	47	53	53	8	15	
Derry town	849	690	593	52	107	62	47	42	—	29	
Area 16	1 827	1 490	1 212	99	238	73	114	136	—	12	
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	309	207	199	44	58	6	22	25	7	11	
Boston city, MA	644	538	409	59	47	—	36	26	—	—	
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	1 818	1 524	1 228	137	157	96	153	153	9	35	
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	710	539	446	48	123	18	17	20	18	54	
Worked elsewhere	2 128	1 643	1 217	289	196	78	154	98	32	22	



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	556	1 699	2 296	3 247	2 356	3 785	2 802	3 912	5 560
Notive	532	1 433	2 047	3 040	2 279	3 605	2 661	3 735	5 157
Foreign born	24	266	249	207	77	180	141	177	403
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	18	125	86	24	13	45	14	12	30
Persons 5 years and over	525	1 624	2 102	3 054	2 155	3 426	2 564	3 578	5 150
In linguistically isolated households	24	170	118	30	20	89	28	19	48
Speak a language other than English	94	514	503	466	336	411	258	511	1 091
Do not speak English "very well"	24	268	159	87	118	177	67	138	301
Speak Spanish	12	145	—	76	10	57	8	13	65
Do not speak English "very well"	12	84	—	16	—	57	8	—	17
Linguistically isolated	12	16	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	28	61	—	—	9	52	6	41
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	38	—	—	9	15	—	17
Linguistically isolated	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	89	238	473	666	428	897	655	850	1 319
Preprimary school	13	—	16	54	50	84	35	50	122
Public school	—	—	16	17	27	40	16	12	67
Elementary or high school	25	164	166	469	266	587	345	599	887
Public school	17	158	158	427	251	480	260	530	789
College	51	74	291	143	112	226	275	201	310
Public college	30	48	105	46	74	124	143	143	185
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	386	1 217	1 663	2 304	1 635	2 435	1 824	2 525	3 819
Less than 9th grade	62	278	173	126	101	117	64	207	405
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	29	172	224	216	210	201	67	392	415
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	83	407	437	600	454	605	412	807	1 305
Some college, no degree	34	170	310	434	305	415	583	491	711
Associate degree	19	34	93	161	151	315	125	198	263
Bachelor's degree	125	148	277	454	272	503	463	326	495
Graduate or professional degree	34	8	149	313	142	279	110	104	225
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.4	63.0	76.1	85.2	81.0	86.9	92.8	76.3	78.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	41.2	12.8	25.6	33.3	25.3	32.1	31.4	17.0	18.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	95	551	307	157	183	430	122	383	197
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	676	826	1 035	786	1 024	1 382	695	991	1 144
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	509	2 118	1 072	1 714	1 128	1 441	1 509	1 799	1 899
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	525	1 624	2 102	3 054	2 155	3 426	2 564	3 578	5 150
Some house	140	483	775	1 839	926	1 791	660	2 027	3 530
Different house in United States	373	954	1 197	1 198	1 215	1 601	1 824	1 544	1 597
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	158	459	633	637	759	807	526	708	801
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	29	93	58	74	49	116	207	170	77
Different MSA/PMSA	126	351	370	373	294	545	868	519	585
Not in on MSA/PMSA	60	51	136	114	113	133	223	147	134
Abroad	12	187	130	17	14	34	80	7	23
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	556	1 699	2 296	3 247	2 356	3 785	2 802	3 912	5 560
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	24	64	298	1 765	455	2 361	1 197	2 259	4 625
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	342	709	1 279	1 704	1 048	1 877	1 769	2 147	2 917
Car, truck, or van	284	499	1 087	1 585	971	1 731	1 733	2 078	2 768
Drove alone	223	355	934	1 345	818	1 503	1 536	1 829	2 358
Carpooled	61	144	153	240	153	228	197	249	410
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	57	34	21	10	19	18	11	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	57	34	21	—	19	18	5	12
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	22	109	118	30	59	74	—	8	74
Other means	10	11	14	24	—	21	5	21	—
Worked at home	18	33	26	44	8	32	13	29	53
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.14	1.19	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	17.6	19.8	18.3	22.8	18.8	21.7	18.9	16.4
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	6	80	63	25	75	87	67	96	152
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	48	119	266	202	225	327	314	510	579
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	89	94	361	678	303	616	687	719	1 028
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	88	166	204	423	171	376	359	363	375
All other times	93	217	359	332	266	439	329	430	730
Worked in MSA of residence	209	570	979	1 278	728	1 278	1 083	1 606	2 281
Manchester city	173	492	807	1 076	653	1 008	905	1 329	2 063
Auburn town	—	—	7	—	4	5	—	17	7
Bedford town	30	23	48	123	38	177	112	98	98
Goffstown town	—	38	13	10	8	27	22	52	23
Allenstown town	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooksett town	6	17	99	69	25	52	44	110	72
Concord town	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	18
Worked outside MSA of residence	133	139	300	426	320	599	686	541	636
Nashua city	—	67	83	64	28	63	154	135	92
Londonderry town	14	—	7	23	17	50	32	14	74
Merrimack town	—	7	28	18	24	86	70	43	58
Remainder of Nashua, NH PMSA	35	19	20	23	42	19	36	25	10
Lawell, MA—NH PMSA	—	—	6	6	20	32	34	59	10
Area 13	28	31	5	98	55	92	101	5	93
Area 14	—	—	8	5	—	21	16	12	12
Derry town	17	—	16	14	22	26	40	16	16
Area 16	13	—	33	49	10	69	35	120	67
Remainder of Lawrence—Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA	—	—	—	14	6	5	7	6	8
Boston city, MA	10	15	29	15	22	26	39	—	35
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	—	—	13	66	33	51	41	57	52
Portsmouth—Over—Rochester, NH—ME MSA	10	—	29	10	7	21	32	—	67
Worked elsewhere	6	—	23	21	34	38	49	49	—

**Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons .....	2 122	3 140	2 139	2 665	3 764	2 117	5 756	2 253	2 142
Native .....	1 969	2 943	1 858	2 444	3 537	1 923	5 463	2 141	2 004
Foreign born .....	153	197	281	221	227	194	293	112	138
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households .....	12	79	148	73	54	84	26	21	85
Persons 5 years and over .....	2 027	2 843	1 972	2 371	3 367	1 962	5 302	2 050	1 941
In linguistically isolated households .....	32	105	236	117	104	111	45	21	112
Speak a language other than English .....	311	592	659	542	577	420	710	329	489
Do not speak English "very well" .....	93	149	311	219	199	165	152	95	179
Speak Spanish .....	5	59	142	136	19	68	21	12	53
Do not speak English "very well" .....	5	22	93	94	12	8	4	—	9
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	78	57	12	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	25	8	—	8	15	—	9	—	5
Do not speak English "very well" .....	25	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	5
Linguistically isolated .....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	448	624	386	641	750	307	1 268	423	515
Preprimary school .....	28	59	28	63	61	14	93	31	67
Public school .....	6	48	23	57	40	8	34	17	26
Elementary or high school .....	285	386	271	428	605	221	881	271	402
Public school .....	245	353	261	387	583	221	751	241	345
College .....	135	179	87	150	84	72	294	121	46
Public college .....	74	98	74	82	57	56	144	81	27
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over .....	1 513	1 994	1 444	1 452	2 167	1 467	3 708	1 361	1 305
Less than 9th grade .....	144	300	411	297	375	301	437	272	306
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	211	328	397	360	456	283	574	184	319
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	459	501	325	454	801	454	1 274	424	458
Some college, no degree .....	253	457	130	161	305	185	557	279	126
Associate degree .....	83	112	70	107	86	101	303	68	44
Bachelor's degree .....	248	199	58	66	98	76	387	93	30
Graduate or professional degree .....	115	97	53	7	46	67	176	41	22
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	76.5	68.5	44.0	54.8	61.7	60.2	72.7	66.5	52.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	24.0	14.8	7.7	5.0	6.6	9.7	15.2	9.8	4.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	163	513	407	735	436	580	343	440	539
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 073	1 371	1 818	1 667	1 800	1 024	1 032	1 207	1 513
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 079	1 469	1 695	2 715	1 731	2 039	2 047	1 821	2 157
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over .....	2 027	2 843	1 972	2 371	3 367	1 962	5 302	2 050	1 941
Some house .....	945	1 069	757	842	1 211	914	2 699	738	937
Different house in United States .....	1 052	1 722	1 039	1 482	2 089	997	2 570	1 300	988
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	480	812	670	805	1 152	575	1 534	640	647
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	41	86	39	135	98	75	197	95	40
Different MSA/PMSA .....	347	516	215	323	537	212	546	311	220
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	184	308	115	219	302	135	293	254	81
Abroad .....	30	52	176	47	67	51	33	12	16
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population .....	2 122	3 140	2 139	2 665	3 764	2 117	5 756	2 253	2 142
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	881	492	89	171	619	374	2 134	479	272
Rural population .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over .....	974	1 543	585	1 082	1 603	990	3 030	1 170	891
Car, truck, or van .....	922	1 318	432	863	1 317	894	2 783	1 038	737
Drove alone .....	762	1 105	347	601	990	726	2 278	786	605
Carpooled .....	160	213	85	262	327	168	505	252	132
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	16	38	22	15	20	23	28	30	28
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	16	38	22	15	13	23	21	25	28
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	24	166	98	137	184	21	148	77	103
Other means .....	5	17	28	24	34	31	11	8	15
Worked at home .....	7	4	5	43	48	21	60	17	8
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.20	1.16	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	19.4	20.7	18.6	17.9	20.2	17.2	19.0	17.4	17.4
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	48	102	19	68	105	36	172	78	86
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	117	324	150	181	384	186	678	236	185
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	366	479	149	363	405	277	790	391	229
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	232	204	65	84	209	211	444	138	121
All other times .....	204	430	197	343	452	259	886	310	262
<b>Worked in MSA of residence</b>									
Manchester city .....	703	1 165	520	831	1 243	733	2 314	910	742
Auburn town .....	599	960	458	754	1 166	680	1 943	833	625
Bedford town .....	5	—	—	—	—	8	22	—	—
Goffstown town .....	78	77	32	38	40	19	170	44	46
Allenstown town .....	6	50	17	14	17	7	33	5	20
Hooksett town .....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concord town .....	15	62	13	25	20	19	146	28	51
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nashua city .....	271	378	65	251	360	257	716	260	149
Londonderry town .....	25	63	16	19	35	51	113	26	14
Merrimack town .....	20	18	—	39	29	15	70	48	25
Remainder of Nashua, NH PMSA .....	31	27	6	35	21	19	92	17	10
Lowell, MA—NH PMSA .....	5	16	6	45	20	28	63	23	17
Area 13 .....	—	39	5	—	14	14	26	13	—
Area 14 .....	43	50	5	24	38	11	59	24	15
Derry town .....	—	13	—	6	10	8	29	5	18
Area 16 .....	10	18	14	—	5	28	26	—	—
Remainder of Lawrence—Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA .....	34	39	—	13	45	47	29	12	—
Boston city, MA .....	13	8	—	9	17	—	19	—	8
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA .....	43	9	13	—	5	—	20	7	—
Portsmouth—Dover—Rochester, NH—ME MSA .....	11	11	—	—	73	24	58	25	—
Worked elsewhere .....	12	23	—	24	7	—	14	—	—
Worked elsewhere .....	24	44	—	37	41	12	98	60	42



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.						Remainder of Hillsborough County	
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>4 683</b>	<b>3 369</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>6 722</b>	<b>5 252</b>	<b>4 601</b>	—	<b>7 660</b>
Native	4 403	3 206	3 254	6 358	4 974	4 234	—	7 425
Foreign born	280	163	310	364	278	367	—	235
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	69	42	54	138	90	66	—	22
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>4 251</b>	<b>3 114</b>	<b>3 286</b>	<b>6 137</b>	<b>4 939</b>	<b>4 217</b>	—	<b>7 080</b>
In linguistically isolated households	120	76	183	248	140	175	—	68
Speak a language other than English	919	505	589	1 272	1 006	606	—	774
Do not speak English "very well"	298	104	208	402	287	281	—	233
Speak Spanish	49	33	41	104	24	55	—	40
Do not speak English "very well"	18	14	20	71	6	46	—	30
Linguistically isolated	6	28	20	21	—	9	—	10
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	22	167	16	4	100	—	29
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	116	—	—	73	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	151	—	—	86	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1 379</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 124</b>	—	<b>1 857</b>
Preprimary school	53	108	75	134	94	91	—	205
Public school	43	46	34	46	47	30	—	111
Elementary or high school	724	485	521	1 047	747	783	—	1 306
Public school	669	388	488	835	675	640	—	1 097
College	97	191	151	198	259	250	—	346
Public college	54	140	104	120	165	102	—	188
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b>	<b>2 813</b>	<b>2 301</b>	<b>2 349</b>	<b>4 299</b>	<b>3 686</b>	<b>2 952</b>	—	<b>5 095</b>
Less than 9th grade	453	210	284	532	432	258	—	168
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	475	356	243	646	408	236	—	398
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	926	918	895	1 518	1 208	984	—	1 696
Some college, no degree	469	358	457	689	743	556	—	1 193
Associate degree	194	131	183	308	324	323	—	509
Bachelor's degree	232	218	201	486	406	407	—	654
Graduate or professional degree	64	110	86	120	165	188	—	477
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.0	75.4	77.6	72.6	77.2	83.3	—	88.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.5	14.3	12.2	14.1	15.5	20.2	—	22.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	370	184	140	310	149	128	—	160
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 222	936	1 351	1 313	1 286	1 113	—	1 239
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 766	2 250	1 796	1 910	1 608	1 641	—	1 932
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>4 251</b>	<b>3 114</b>	<b>3 286</b>	<b>6 137</b>	<b>4 939</b>	<b>4 217</b>	—	<b>7 080</b>
Some house	1 843	1 922	1 880	3 481	3 200	2 395	—	4 187
Different house in United States	2 408	1 144	1 279	2 543	1 684	1 711	—	2 883
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 455	683	795	1 453	947	788	—	998
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	114	134	165	173	93	217	—	704
Different MSA/PMSA	542	246	270	701	506	578	—	964
Not in an MSA/PMSA	297	81	49	216	138	128	—	217
Abroad	—	48	127	113	55	111	—	10
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	4 683	3 369	3 564	6 722	5 252	4 601	—	2 694
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	905	2 319	2 122	4 080	3 997	3 569	—	1 691
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 966
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 201
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>2 397</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>3 543</b>	<b>2 733</b>	<b>2 539</b>	—	<b>4 143</b>
Car, truck, or van	2 064	1 669	1 803	3 320	2 594	2 425	—	3 851
Drove alone	1 667	1 358	1 440	2 792	2 343	2 064	—	3 278
Carpooled	397	311	363	528	251	361	—	573
Public transportation (including taxicab)	90	25	25	41	26	11	—	11
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	90	25	8	41	26	5	—	11
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	146	19	98	122	40	6	—	45
Other means	70	15	—	9	21	5	—	9
Worked at home	27	27	41	51	52	98	—	227
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.05	1.09	—	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.5	16.2	16.7	18.2	17.2	17.7	—	26.5
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	220	82	84	134	158	109	—	235
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	578	317	455	788	492	495	—	838
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	702	702	622	1 270	921	788	—	1 402
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	403	206	245	517	476	474	—	711
All other times	467	421	520	783	634	575	—	730
Worked in MSA of residence	1 813	1 372	1 599	2 548	2 051	1 708	—	2 953
Manchester city	1 440	1 056	1 238	2 149	1 769	1 452	—	1 596
Auburn town	—	14	11	7	7	—	—	14
Bedford town	187	185	202	273	179	179	—	379
Goffstown town	105	54	58	36	60	40	—	877
Allentown town	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Hooksett town	81	57	83	74	30	37	—	87
Concord town	—	6	—	9	6	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	584	383	368	995	682	831	—	1 190
Nashua city	132	72	84	183	67	167	—	203
Londonderry town	20	22	37	122	112	138	—	53
Merrimack town	81	76	19	114	31	85	—	145
Remainder of Nashua, NH PMSA	23	31	63	34	66	46	—	63
Lowell, MA—NH PMSA	—	5	15	53	41	24	—	47
Aro 13	38	33	33	109	56	30	—	179
Aro 14	42	43	4	47	31	22	—	94
Derry town	17	12	28	62	45	43	—	24
Aro 16	47	35	28	73	64	88	—	120
Remainder of Lawrence—Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA	—	—	—	6	—	16	—	—
Boston city, MA	11	7	17	—	28	23	—	45
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	80	5	27	96	108	64	—	63
Portsmouth—Dover—Rochester, NH—ME MSA	21	16	4	18	9	28	—	34
Worked elsewhere	72	26	9	78	24	57	—	120



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County—Con.			Merrimock County			Rockingham County	
	Troct 28	Troct 29	Troct 151 (pt.)	Troct 30	Troct 31	Troct 310	Troct 40	Troct 500
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	6 961	12 563	—	8 762	4 712	—	4 085	3 557
Native	6 654	12 044	—	8 407	4 618	—	3 949	3 455
Foreign born	307	519	—	355	94	—	136	102
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	58	61	—	57	66	—	11	6
Persons 5 years and over	6 556	11 737	—	8 112	4 268	—	3 712	3 304
In linguistically isolated households	92	128	—	129	74	—	11	6
Speak a language other than English	1 125	1 466	—	1 167	728	—	335	240
Do not speak English "very well"	214	307	—	349	246	—	83	47
Speak Spanish	60	73	—	49	25	—	13	4
Do not speak English "very well"	6	19	—	27	—	—	13	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	26	48	—	50	8	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	31	—	50	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	22	—	43	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 494	3 701	—	2 002	1 105	—	1 214	1 035
Preprimary school	117	379	—	159	108	—	103	130
Public school	11	68	—	57	68	—	50	31
Elementary or high school	754	2 533	—	1 418	774	—	812	726
Public school	620	2 280	—	1 268	689	—	720	645
College	1 623	789	—	425	223	—	299	179
Public college	206	366	—	251	119	—	144	83
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	3 828	8 017	—	5 858	2 967	—	2 536	2 295
Less than 9th grade	448	382	—	447	418	—	144	91
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	619	447	—	605	461	—	339	254
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 190	1 740	—	1 891	1 119	—	748	793
Some college, no degree	563	1 318	—	1 105	488	—	493	422
Associate degree	328	685	—	517	238	—	258	235
Bachelor's degree	476	2 108	—	971	189	—	381	327
Graduate or professional degree	204	1 337	—	322	54	—	173	173
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.1	89.7	—	82.0	70.4	—	81.0	85.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.8	43.0	—	22.1	8.2	—	21.8	21.8
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	79	35	—	173	324	—	175	225
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 249	1 134	—	1 101	1 288	—	1 282	1 442
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 042	2 008	—	1 831	2 022	—	1 997	1 892
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	6 556	11 737	—	8 112	4 268	—	3 712	3 304
Some house	2 957	7 062	—	4 283	2 242	—	2 152	1 913
Different house in United States	3 585	4 618	—	3 750	2 004	—	1 521	1 391
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 084	1 370	—	1 472	385	—	448	552
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	348	1 099	—	981	502	—	257	288
Different MSA/PMSA	1 785	1 868	—	1 010	636	—	685	460
Not in an MSA/PMSA	368	281	—	287	481	—	131	91
Abroad	14	57	—	79	22	—	39	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	6 194	2 075	—	6 383	1 970	—	195	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 863	1 026	—	3 118	1 043	—	104	—
Rural population	767	10 488	—	2 379	2 742	—	3 890	3 557
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	82	440	—	693	1 741	—	198	330
On farms	—	89	—	—	—	—	12	45
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	3 407	6 581	—	4 821	2 379	—	2 179	1 859
Car, truck, or van	2 904	6 118	—	4 568	2 307	—	2 065	1 705
Drove alone	2 611	5 625	—	4 235	1 908	—	1 729	1 480
Carpooled	293	493	—	333	399	—	336	225
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	24	—	26	6	—	11	21
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	24	—	26	6	—	11	18
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	393	79	—	65	15	—	32	32
Other means	43	31	—	19	20	—	8	21
Worked at home	67	329	—	143	31	—	63	80
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.04	—	1.04	1.10	—	1.10	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.1	21.4	—	20.7	25.6	—	25.6	25.8
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	215	179	—	249	174	—	185	90
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	775	968	—	961	591	—	543	430
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	965	2 575	—	1 591	840	—	635	633
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	438	1 472	—	935	207	—	401	198
All other times	947	1 058	—	942	536	—	352	428
<b>Worked in MSA of residence</b>								
Manchester city	2 568	4 530	—	3 238	1 261	—	1 330	1 137
Auburn town	1 656	2 519	—	1 892	591	—	812	676
Bedford town	—	7	—	—	7	—	297	18
Goffstown town	259	1 736	—	278	100	—	62	104
Allenstown town	604	148	—	55	17	—	14	16
Hopkinton town	43	—	—	21	237	—	—	—
Concord town	6	120	—	963	309	—	138	81
Worked outside MSA of residence	839	2 051	—	1 583	1 118	—	849	722
Nashua city	129	297	—	268	75	—	94	69
Lowell city	20	140	—	139	67	—	125	31
Merrimock town	106	233	—	73	46	—	67	58
Remainder of Nashua, NH PMSA	116	289	—	80	11	—	39	33
Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	71	101	—	26	36	—	7	14
Area 13	87	197	—	393	550	—	28	61
Area 14	46	137	—	154	55	—	9	10
Derry town	20	53	—	38	14	—	64	43
Area 16	59	99	—	45	54	—	167	71
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	8	—	—	18	26	—	7	51
Boston city, MA	15	69	—	48	11	—	21	26
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	61	172	—	82	55	—	106	51
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	10	49	—	42	6	—	44	79
Worked elsewhere	91	215	—	177	112	—	71	125

**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County		Manchester city, Hillsborough County			
		Total	Manchester city	Merrimack County (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>											
Persons 16 years and over	115 893	99 981	78 861	10 288	5 624	5 138	6 933	5 187	1 503	2 177	
In labor force	83 308	71 069	55 943	7 892	4 347	3 863	4 571	4 161	878	1 616	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.9	71.1	70.9	76.7	77.3	75.2	65.9	80.2	58.4	74.2	
Civilian labor force	83 068	70 879	55 782	7 848	4 341	3 845	4 571	4 145	878	1 579	
Employed	77 552	66 196	51 828	7 269	4 087	3 606	4 314	3 913	842	1 506	
Unemployed	5 516	4 683	3 954	579	254	239	257	232	36	73	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.4	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.6	4.1	4.6	
Not in labor force	32 585	28 912	22 918	2 396	1 277	1 275	2 362	1 026	625	561	
Institutionalized persons	1 826	1 826	1 235	—	—	—	136	59	—	—	
Enrolled in school	4 741	4 270	2 668	251	220	30	877	171	84	54	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	13 976	12 471	10 475	1 050	455	726	726	368	388	318	
Females 16 years and over	60 653	52 621	41 641	5 245	2 787	2 793	3 540	2 570	869	1 224	
In labor force	39 184	33 642	26 529	3 608	1 934	1 925	2 228	1 967	435	836	
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.6	63.9	63.7	68.8	69.4	68.9	62.9	76.5	50.1	68.3	
Civilian labor force	39 172	33 634	26 521	3 604	1 934	1 925	2 228	1 959	435	836	
Employed	36 981	31 763	24 948	3 381	1 837	1 825	2 113	1 859	435	797	
Unemployed	2 191	1 871	1 573	223	97	100	115	100	—	39	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	—	—	4.7	
With own children under 6 years	9 097	7 743	6 159	895	459	426	452	332	163	145	
In labor force	6 372	5 410	4 259	667	295	329	321	284	88	123	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 590	7 836	5 726	980	774	462	477	193	99	161	
In labor force	8 033	6 604	4 805	751	678	423	384	138	89	130	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	12 968	10 975	8 858	1 284	709	655	562	423	271	214	
All parents present in household in labor force	8 868	7 488	6 006	916	464	482	386	366	148	175	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	21 237	17 671	12 939	2 084	1 482	1 017	1 044	285	298	389	
All parents present in household in labor force	16 353	13 610	9 892	1 530	1 213	848	761	220	172	331	
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 360	7 288	5 065	590	482	339	918	157	74	163	
Not enrolled in school	2 088	1 861	1 581	146	81	67	105	44	7	60	
Unemployed or not in labor force	848	785	679	45	18	26	90	18	7	26	
Not high school graduate	1 040	915	804	74	51	42	77	23	7	33	
Employed	433	361	324	34	38	34	—	16	—	7	
Unemployed	209	183	147	17	9	8	—	7	—	7	
Not in labor force	398	371	333	23	4	—	77	—	7	19	
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>											
Employed persons 16 years and over	77 552	66 196	51 828	7 269	4 087	3 606	4 314	3 913	842	1 506	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10 180	8 679	6 189	913	588	376	887	467	120	113	
Professional specialty occupations	10 575	9 162	6 536	848	565	383	1 026	441	93	126	
Technicians and related support occupations	2 809	2 347	1 802	222	240	117	89	223	31	69	
Sales occupations	10 489	8 990	6 706	1 129	370	391	633	604	128	190	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14 813	12 646	10 104	1 357	810	875	637	885	179	317	
Private household occupations	177	160	125	12	5	—	20	9	—	17	
Protective service occupations	1 060	917	736	115	28	61	55	24	34	13	
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 012	7 168	6 018	552	292	287	418	350	58	202	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	450	381	252	50	19	—	23	32	—	2	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 639	7 023	5 798	985	631	382	261	368	115	173	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 055	4 317	3 791	484	254	377	131	218	47	120	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 707	2 202	1 920	320	185	167	76	180	21	105	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 586	2 204	1 851	282	100	190	58	112	16	59	
Construction	5 002	4 103	3 251	580	319	209	131	251	71	105	
Manufacturing	14 080	11 766	9 503	1 382	932	784	480	710	140	294	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	5 929	5 019	3 961	536	374	327	258	348	85	43	
Wholesale and retail trade	18 159	15 670	12 419	1 731	758	893	859	882	169	329	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7 467	6 322	4 851	788	357	430	379	542	49	161	
Business and repair services	3 804	3 227	2 564	380	197	154	119	206	53	94	
Professional and related services	17 081	14 921	11 140	1 259	901	604	1 528	752	183	349	
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>											
Employed persons 16 years and over	77 552	66 196	51 828	7 269	4 087	3 606	4 314	3 913	842	1 506	
Private wage and salary workers	63 822	54 516	43 003	5 993	3 313	3 104	3 315	3 485	615	1 299	
Government workers	8 921	7 603	5 997	822	496	332	615	307	182	132	
Local government workers	4 765	4 168	3 227	325	272	157	333	99	83	107	
Self-employed workers	4 643	3 939	2 708	426	278	170	352	113	45	75	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	89 107	76 383	59 745	8 117	4 607	3 921	5 439	4 331	1 033	1 693	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	69 751	59 437	47 101	6 736	3 578	3 021	4 172	3 673	798	1 238	
50 to 52 weeks	51 387	43 495	34 418	5 206	2 686	2 389	2 752	2 819	599	967	
40 to 49 weeks	8 271	7 093	5 911	705	473	360	467	408	87	151	
27 to 39 weeks	4 147	3 677	2 986	352	118	135	298	261	29	56	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 910	9 539	7 155	786	585	531	525	458	121	315	
<b>DISABILITY</b>											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	96 953	82 870	64 753	8 967	5 116	4 256	5 763	4 666	1 079	1 705	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 520	3 045	2 571	286	189	229	80	87	8	36	
With a mobility limitation	1 677	1 472	1 273	125	80	85	63	58	—	10	
In labor force	474	427	340	39	8	—	51	10	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	2 546	2 190	1 851	228	128	162	54	67	8	26	
With a work disability	7 819	6 764	5 768	733	322	308	252	329	57	106	
In labor force	3 953	3 372	2 779	453	128	178	139	162	26	76	
Prevented from working	3 266	2 863	2 524	245	158	122	92	151	14	30	
No work disability	89 134	76 106	58 985	8 234	4 794	3 948	5 111	4 337	1 022	1 599	
In labor force	76 419	65 074	50 935	7 168	4 177	3 529	4 160	3 929	821	1 386	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 874	15 095	12 712	1 277	502	864	1 034	446	424	435	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 279	2 978	2 599	194	107	198	147	47	76	151	
With a mobility limitation	2 351	2 143	1 840	121	87	159	100	—	36	94	
With a self-care limitation	1 891	1 672	1 503	152	67	100	108	47	54	79	
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>											
No workers	3 623	3 153	2 654	316	154	226	149	132	87	42	
Mean family income (dollars)	23 548	23 137	21 508	29 009	20 760	17 535	36 349	23 562	12 493	19 822	
1 worker	8 959	7 731	6 366	851	377	496	529	286	185	181	
Mean family income (dollars)	38 827	39 136	34 257	33 884	43 637	28 026	87 878	34 052	21 404	24 108	
2 or more workers	25 769	21 576	16 328	2 579	1 614	1 224	1 307	1 022	286	454	
Mean family income (dollars)	56 201	56 299	50 936	53 302	59 525	50 390	74 725	44 182	56 812	39 784	



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.									
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over .....	491	1 477	1 981	2 652	1 922	2 815	2 231	3 028	4 371	
In labor force .....	383	832	1 375	1 802	1 229	1 999	1 853	2 313	3 147	
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	78.0	56.3	69.4	67.9	63.9	71.0	83.1	76.4	72.0	
Civilian labor force .....	383	832	1 375	1 802	1 229	1 999	1 837	2 306	3 122	
Employed .....	342	731	1 303	1 730	1 082	1 902	1 765	2 205	2 928	
Unemployed .....	41	101	72	72	147	97	72	101	194	
Percent of civilian labor force .....	10.7	12.1	5.2	4.0	12.0	4.9	3.9	4.4	6.2	
Not in labor force .....	108	645	606	850	693	816	378	715	1 224	
Institutionalized persons .....	—	18	—	42	300	120	—	122	51	
Enrolled in school .....	4	51	72	54	35	84	99	18	92	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	69	271	299	530	221	315	117	274	633	
Females 16 years and over .....	289	799	1 011	1 460	1 116	1 432	1 129	1 573	2 388	
In labor force .....	206	366	644	872	574	946	899	1 014	1 499	
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	71.3	45.8	63.7	59.7	51.4	66.1	79.6	64.5	62.8	
Civilian labor force .....	206	366	644	872	574	946	899	1 014	1 499	
Employed .....	180	327	624	861	522	927	866	977	1 420	
Unemployed .....	26	39	20	11	52	19	33	37	79	
Percent of civilian labor force .....	12.6	10.7	3.1	1.3	9.1	2.0	3.7	3.6	5.3	
With own children under 6 years .....	25	47	129	119	107	350	214	250	318	
In labor force .....	12	21	108	91	80	251	156	134	246	
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	20	90	56	228	115	218	140	261	411	
In labor force .....	6	57	49	194	91	193	114	200	374	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	26	75	202	210	221	426	269	378	449	
All parents present in household in labor force .....	12	21	182	156	176	297	198	216	347	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	34	140	133	464	239	572	307	580	868	
All parents present in household in labor force .....	6	58	124	369	189	467	254	405	711	
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	17	91	70	130	121	135	60	173	265	
Not enrolled in school .....	13	74	14	11	57	46	9	41	73	
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	37	4	5	14	21	5	27	29	
Not high school graduate .....	6	37	9	5	30	11	—	14	31	
Employed .....	6	—	5	—	20	11	—	8	11	
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	6	—	
Not in labor force .....	—	37	4	—	4	—	—	—	20	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	342	731	1 303	1 730	1 082	1 902	1 765	2 205	2 928	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	78	63	130	272	140	288	325	323	366	
Professional specialty occupations .....	45	28	246	418	170	357	227	293	349	
Technicians and related support occupations .....	19	28	46	53	56	41	112	74	108	
Sales occupations .....	46	80	110	219	81	263	350	252	373	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	58	98	233	325	216	368	405	488	612	
Private household occupations .....	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	6	8	
Protective service occupations .....	—	6	12	34	6	60	18	42	47	
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	49	142	248	165	169	186	95	149	312	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	16	7	—	5	27	—	17	20	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	7	67	114	123	97	141	142	296	416	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	24	118	97	69	71	91	34	109	112	
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	43	41	17	23	25	47	93	91	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	16	35	19	35	41	55	10	63	114	
Construction .....	8	54	32	31	45	38	62	116	211	
Manufacturing .....	31	164	248	280	204	266	319	448	451	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	27	44	96	84	60	140	166	277	290	
Wholesale and retail trade .....	87	134	267	376	246	447	407	481	682	
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	57	92	138	237	119	162	270	215	258	
Business and repair services .....	29	54	77	68	59	90	82	130	100	
Professional and related services .....	99	92	330	494	266	577	339	388	682	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	342	731	1 303	1 730	1 082	1 902	1 765	2 205	2 928	
Private wage and salary workers .....	292	644	1 140	1 318	933	1 395	1 501	1 809	2 239	
Government workers .....	32	54	129	309	123	409	171	280	415	
Local government workers .....	26	16	64	217	45	199	58	183	230	
Self-employed workers .....	18	33	34	92	26	90	84	116	239	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	410	916	1 434	1 896	1 304	2 193	1 945	2 409	3 185	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	345	705	1 163	1 448	1 089	1 742	1 638	1 933	2 464	
50 to 52 weeks .....	259	494	763	964	922	1 323	1 289	1 432	1 883	
40 to 49 weeks .....	19	64	144	227	61	206	202	234	297	
27 to 39 weeks .....	42	68	157	138	27	81	43	172	165	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	19	62	174	249	98	273	171	273	417	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	416	1 166	1 567	1 972	1 378	2 330	2 091	2 563	3 434	
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	12	128	92	53	52	107	45	104	92	
With a mobility limitation .....	6	61	56	53	22	52	6	47	28	
In labor force .....	6	—	12	18	22	15	—	7	8	
With a self-care limitation .....	6	106	63	37	36	84	45	82	75	
With a work disability .....	12	291	162	137	156	195	100	215	222	
In labor force .....	6	92	48	60	113	80	59	107	150	
Prevented from working .....	6	170	104	68	36	92	34	87	57	
No work disability .....	404	875	1 405	1 835	1 222	2 135	1 991	2 348	3 212	
In labor force .....	371	724	1 231	1 634	1 093	1 869	1 771	2 141	2 744	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	75	293	414	638	244	365	124	336	861	
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	16	80	77	100	26	45	22	61	189	
With a mobility limitation .....	5	80	54	70	20	45	22	32	150	
With a self-care limitation .....	16	41	43	55	15	7	22	37	115	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers .....	—	38	98	139	42	56	31	70	137	
Mean family income (dollars) .....	—	6 505	28 806	38 637	12 570	32 783	30 527	14 338	23 762	
1 worker .....	19	80	158	210	168	255	117	210	325	
Mean family income (dollars) .....	11 859	18 252	23 982	37 222	27 962	41 436	60 058	32 343	33 642	
2 or more workers .....	64	153	225	568	298	724	589	722	1 060	
Mean family income (dollars) .....	57 561	30 146	45 782	61 637	51 818	54 296	55 043	54 895	55 343	



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 741	2 509	1 738	1 926	2 745	1 722	4 469	1 757	1 568	
In labor force	1 085	1 716	793	1 309	1 961	1 123	3 300	1 302	1 051	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.3	68.4	45.6	68.0	71.4	65.2	73.8	74.1	67.0	
Civilian labor force	1 085	1 716	793	1 301	1 954	1 123	3 300	1 295	1 043	
Employed	1 031	1 568	605	1 104	1 637	1 009	3 066	1 184	897	
Unemployed	54	148	188	197	317	114	234	111	146	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	8.6	23.7	15.1	16.2	10.2	7.1	8.6	14.0	
Not in labor force	656	793	945	617	784	599	1 169	455	517	
Institutionalized persons	242	—	92	—	—	—	—	53	—	
Enrolled in school	40	49	88	71	72	15	123	21	24	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	212	396	408	246	302	352	630	157	260	
Females 16 years and over	950	1 385	920	908	1 468	905	2 402	863	864	
In labor force	484	813	365	539	926	477	1 624	583	507	
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.9	58.7	39.7	59.4	63.1	52.7	67.6	67.6	58.7	
Civilian labor force	484	813	365	539	926	477	1 624	583	507	
Employed	453	738	290	469	830	449	1 557	509	423	
Unemployed	31	75	75	70	96	28	67	74	84	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	9.2	20.5	13.0	10.4	5.9	4.1	12.7	16.6	
With own children under 6 years	97	230	84	230	295	110	319	124	127	
In labor force	58	115	42	121	172	77	225	79	88	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	114	153	106	126	173	64	437	136	153	
In labor force	94	111	78	81	120	51	380	120	148	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	103	337	171	360	441	177	499	218	241	
All parents present in household in labor force	59	150	95	159	271	124	352	152	150	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	262	335	261	348	583	190	851	297	352	
All parents present in household in labor force	188	219	137	182	353	169	688	252	300	
Persons 16 to 19 years	64	187	145	156	192	48	283	129	94	
Not enrolled in school	—	51	82	94	102	42	103	81	29	
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	32	42	42	22	25	32	32	14	
Not high school graduate	—	33	58	64	66	17	72	56	23	
Employed	—	10	22	28	44	—	44	24	9	
Unemployed	—	—	31	10	16	9	14	16	—	
Not in labor force	—	23	5	26	6	8	14	16	14	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 031	1 568	605	1 104	1 637	1 009	3 066	1 184	897	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	141	176	28	29	90	96	312	83	63	
Professional specialty occupations	135	157	30	35	125	89	288	82	45	
Technicians and related support occupations	58	56	23	50	45	32	73	43	6	
Sales occupations	127	244	45	132	167	87	333	185	80	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	236	268	59	125	308	175	665	156	150	
Private household occupations	—	15	5	7	—	—	19	—	—	
Protective service occupations	17	18	22	30	12	20	9	42	24	
Service occupations, except protective and household	84	165	134	209	241	207	410	169	176	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	9	—	—	13	—	30	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	83	154	76	139	296	75	413	182	184	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	74	205	119	166	185	118	250	100	100	
Transportation and material moving occupations	43	57	23	48	76	34	126	76	37	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	33	44	41	134	79	76	138	66	32	
Construction	62	92	42	50	151	62	299	97	69	
Manufacturing	143	338	154	291	370	228	532	274	197	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	84	79	14	71	102	46	293	63	59	
Wholesale and retail trade	257	359	156	340	405	295	597	403	195	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	103	123	33	58	91	65	279	58	75	
Business and repair services	72	82	32	55	112	39	152	63	67	
Professional and related services	226	368	100	155	282	204	599	129	140	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 031	1 568	605	1 104	1 637	1 009	3 066	1 184	897	
Private wage and salary workers	870	1 339	534	969	1 416	825	2 607	1 013	763	
Government workers	107	150	65	69	144	118	322	113	111	
Local government workers	52	75	51	36	84	44	149	83	50	
Self-employed workers	54	79	6	66	73	66	137	58	23	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 156	1 863	942	1 431	2 082	1 139	3 463	1 359	1 113	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	997	1 387	738	1 140	1 657	917	2 693	1 076	844	
50 to 52 weeks	752	980	377	780	1 122	705	2 015	828	534	
40 to 49 weeks	57	173	102	190	280	130	433	114	169	
27 to 39 weeks	83	109	69	72	114	38	107	44	52	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	71	236	117	154	241	139	498	166	157	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 267	2 058	1 204	1 653	2 374	1 323	3 656	1 532	1 242	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	158	97	115	137	90	209	98	46	
With a mobility limitation	27	89	92	15	76	81	80	55	32	
In labor force	19	21	25	10	6	16	45	4	—	
With a self-care limitation	34	102	36	110	80	25	157	69	31	
With a work disability	105	270	294	185	316	213	379	157	172	
In labor force	52	117	85	49	142	61	247	60	66	
Prevented from working	42	123	187	104	148	142	110	90	75	
No work disability	1 162	1 788	910	1 468	2 058	1 110	3 277	1 375	1 070	
In labor force	1 013	1 544	680	1 233	1 755	1 015	2 898	1 227	933	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	232	451	442	265	364	399	813	165	318	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	86	154	100	58	129	168	42	101	
With a mobility limitation	14	74	123	73	44	94	124	37	68	
With a self-care limitation	19	22	92	55	20	64	89	28	59	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	24	87	79	95	145	92	170	67	78	
Mean family income (dollars)	31 710	16 045	15 726	16 564	15 794	15 997	15 402	16 191	16 001	
1 worker	107	319	135	170	258	164	334	170	147	
Mean family income (dollars)	37 729	26 287	17 741	13 959	27 009	20 323	34 731	22 325	16 333	
2 or more workers	373	354	186	353	493	280	1 044	268	285	
Mean family income (dollars)	60 145	37 319	33 103	35 258	39 090	44 761	44 271	37 369	36 562	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.						Remainder of Hillsborough County	
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	3 546	2 673	2 783	5 138	4 238	3 540	—	5 805
In labor force	2 635	1 841	2 102	3 863	3 004	2 699	—	4 459
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.3	68.9	75.5	75.2	70.9	76.2	—	76.8
Civilian labor force	2 628	1 841	2 102	3 845	3 004	2 694	—	4 459
Employed	2 440	1 769	2 021	3 606	2 770	2 558	—	4 202
Unemployed	188	72	81	239	234	136	—	257
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	3.9	3.9	6.2	7.8	5.0	—	5.8
Not in labor force	911	832	681	1 275	1 234	841	—	1 346
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Enrolled in school	68	67	64	30	94	147	—	161
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	363	517	372	726	719	286	—	721
Females 16 years and over	1 894	1 441	1 433	2 793	2 232	1 783	—	3 006
In labor force	1 240	920	971	1 925	1 427	1 242	—	2 140
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.5	63.8	67.8	68.9	63.9	69.7	—	71.2
Civilian labor force	1 240	920	971	1 925	1 427	1 242	—	2 140
Employed	1 186	894	943	1 825	1 296	1 178	—	2 012
Unemployed	54	26	28	100	131	64	—	128
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	2.8	2.9	5.2	9.2	5.2	—	6.0
With own children under 6 years	363	202	274	426	292	335	—	535
In labor force	229	149	209	329	217	234	—	425
With own children 6 to 17 years only	266	160	226	462	360	321	—	548
In labor force	216	131	216	423	325	292	—	495
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	490	303	323	655	370	444	—	668
All parents present in household in labor force	337	197	248	482	250	300	—	524
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	682	433	504	1 017	721	750	—	1 378
All parents present in household in labor force	499	318	423	848	609	640	—	1 161
Persons 16 to 19 years	226	164	163	339	238	263	—	391
Not enrolled in school	82	57	94	67	77	66	—	79
Unemployed or not in labor force	50	16	31	26	6	26	—	23
Not high school graduate	37	23	14	42	6	10	—	6
Employed	9	7	9	34	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	6	—	8	6	—	—	6
Not in labor force	28	10	5	—	—	10	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 440	1 769	2 021	3 606	2 770	2 558	—	4 202
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	174	204	193	376	345	307	—	536
Professional specialty occupations	182	240	187	383	352	387	—	743
Technicians and related support occupations	97	40	54	117	75	84	—	267
Sales occupations	206	207	277	391	489	407	—	530
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	459	338	381	875	604	484	—	787
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	7	23	18	61	45	37	—	54
Service occupations, except protective and household	427	226	295	287	224	221	—	346
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	16	4	—	7	6	—	79
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	407	257	292	382	253	285	—	487
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	226	84	190	377	183	173	—	178
Transportation and material moving occupations	109	62	90	167	119	91	—	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	128	72	40	190	69	76	—	125
Construction	304	171	131	209	131	226	—	391
Manufacturing	440	212	394	784	529	582	—	639
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	153	120	147	327	277	208	—	409
Wholesale and retail trade	688	421	566	893	779	699	—	807
Finance, insurance, and real estate	134	178	177	430	211	178	—	358
Business and repair services	161	73	83	154	144	114	—	183
Professional and related services	419	436	391	604	525	483	—	1 067
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 440	1 769	2 021	3 606	2 770	2 558	—	4 202
Private wage and salary workers	2 036	1 472	1 708	3 104	2 231	2 131	—	3 242
Government workers	269	185	213	332	353	288	—	531
Local government workers	159	95	146	157	188	198	—	332
Self-employed workers	135	112	100	170	180	132	—	429
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 833	2 003	2 203	3 921	3 170	2 879	—	4 565
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 290	1 484	1 660	3 021	2 560	2 229	—	3 564
50 to 52 weeks	1 578	1 097	1 234	2 389	1 935	1 626	—	2 848
40 to 49 weeks	391	204	190	360	293	258	—	320
27 to 39 weeks	110	71	145	135	154	146	—	220
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	263	340	348	531	375	364	—	616
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 074	2 098	2 309	4 256	3 400	3 177	—	4 942
With a mobility or self-care limitation	107	75	81	229	104	88	—	190
With a mobility limitation	47	36	43	85	25	28	—	91
In labor force	15	15	9	—	6	—	—	18
With a self-care limitation	81	55	52	162	97	71	—	132
With a work disability	263	139	204	308	327	202	—	392
In labor force	106	70	125	178	205	98	—	226
Prevented from working	112	69	67	122	95	97	—	149
No work disability	2 811	1 959	2 105	3 948	3 073	2 975	—	4 550
In labor force	2 420	1 713	1 891	3 529	2 680	2 530	—	4 137
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	465	575	474	864	838	358	—	831
With a mobility or self-care limitation	128	64	57	198	186	62	—	129
With a mobility limitation	89	47	35	159	115	36	—	93
With a self-care limitation	93	43	35	100	114	31	—	62
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	129	102	104	226	166	69	—	168
Mean family income (dollars)	14 244	19 704	32 018	17 535	27 132	18 778	—	30 195
1 worker	324	214	164	496	374	267	—	391
Mean family income (dollars)	20 242	29 933	30 607	28 026	36 498	35 203	—	40 670
2 or more workers	770	625	682	1 224	1 011	908	—	1 574
Mean family income (dollars)	43 955	50 621	48 494	50 390	53 855	52 965	—	57 400



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County—Con.			Merrimack County			Rockingham County	
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 310	Tract 40	Tract 500
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	5 851	9 464	—	6 794	3 494	—	2 962	2 662
In labor force	3 697	6 970	—	5 221	2 671	—	2 291	2 056
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.2	73.6	—	76.8	76.4	—	77.3	77.2
Civilian labor force	3 678	6 960	—	5 191	2 657	—	2 285	2 056
Employed	3 473	6 693	—	4 850	2 419	—	2 201	1 886
Unemployed	205	267	—	341	238	—	84	170
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	3.8	—	6.6	9.0	—	3.7	8.3
Not in labor force	2 154	2 494	—	1 573	823	—	671	606
Institutionalized persons	309	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	891	550	—	159	92	—	141	79
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	515	760	—	697	353	—	211	244
Females 16 years and over	3 179	4 795	—	3 423	1 822	—	1 454	1 333
In labor force	1 802	3 171	—	2 369	1 239	—	992	942
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.7	66.1	—	69.2	68.0	—	68.2	70.7
Civilian labor force	1 802	3 171	—	2 369	1 235	—	992	942
Employed	1 713	3 090	—	2 229	1 152	—	964	873
Unemployed	89	81	—	140	83	—	28	69
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	2.6	—	5.9	6.7	—	2.8	7.3
With own children under 6 years	347	702	—	552	343	—	243	216
In labor force	223	503	—	408	259	—	171	124
With own children 6 to 17 years only	345	1 217	—	637	343	—	419	355
In labor force	336	968	—	498	253	—	345	333
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	465	984	—	749	535	—	429	280
All parents present in household in labor force	262	696	—	540	376	—	293	171
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	750	2 604	—	1 317	767	—	807	675
All parents present in household in labor force	564	1 993	—	973	557	—	646	567
Persons 16 to 19 years	967	865	—	407	183	—	232	250
Not enrolled in school	122	79	—	113	33	—	36	45
Unemployed or not in labor force	46	37	—	36	9	—	9	9
Not high school graduate	65	40	—	53	21	—	26	25
Employed	27	10	—	22	12	—	17	21
Unemployed	19	11	—	8	9	—	9	—
Not in labor force	19	19	—	23	—	—	—	4
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 473	6 693	—	4 850	2 419	—	2 201	1 886
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	450	1 504	—	583	330	—	325	263
Professional specialty occupations	419	1 464	—	657	191	—	271	294
Technicians and related support occupations	125	153	—	171	51	—	151	89
Sales occupations	418	1 336	—	804	325	—	205	165
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	693	1 062	—	965	392	—	406	404
Private household occupations	—	35	—	12	—	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	73	54	—	61	54	—	23	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	422	382	—	395	157	—	193	99
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	50	—	12	38	—	19	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	386	352	—	616	369	—	296	335
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	247	101	—	208	276	—	128	126
Transportation and material moving occupations	124	88	—	184	136	—	128	57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	116	112	—	182	100	—	56	44
Construction	215	246	—	328	252	—	147	172
Manufacturing	562	1 062	—	786	596	—	470	462
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	251	398	—	368	168	—	227	147
Wholesale and retail trade	820	1 624	—	1 176	555	—	435	323
Finance, insurance, and real estate	282	831	—	573	215	—	180	177
Business and repair services	200	280	—	281	99	—	99	98
Professional and related services	983	1 731	—	957	302	—	482	419
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 473	6 693	—	4 850	2 419	—	2 201	1 886
Private wage and salary workers	2 991	5 280	—	3 928	2 065	—	1 794	1 519
Government workers	316	759	—	565	257	—	244	252
Local government workers	160	449	—	234	91	—	107	165
Self-employed workers	160	642	—	337	89	—	163	115
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 605	7 468	—	5 411	2 706	—	2 449	2 158
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 387	5 385	—	4 501	2 235	—	1 912	1 666
50 to 52 weeks	2 199	4 030	—	3 507	1 699	—	1 445	1 241
40 to 49 weeks	241	621	—	442	263	—	231	242
27 to 39 weeks	198	273	—	258	94	—	89	29
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	609	1 159	—	545	241	—	295	290
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 902	8 273	—	5 888	3 079	—	2 705	2 411
With a mobility or self-care limitation	116	168	—	159	127	—	105	84
With a mobility limitation	69	39	—	73	52	—	37	43
In labor force	39	30	—	18	21	—	—	8
With a self-care limitation	71	136	—	139	89	—	74	54
With a work disability	357	247	—	401	332	—	161	161
In labor force	203	164	—	227	226	—	50	78
Prevented from working	116	74	—	145	100	—	86	72
No work disability	4 545	8 026	—	5 487	2 747	—	2 544	2 250
In labor force	3 377	6 625	—	4 785	2 383	—	2 206	1 971
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	621	931	—	876	401	—	251	251
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	127	—	102	92	—	58	49
With a mobility limitation	100	110	—	92	29	—	54	33
With a self-care limitation	66	41	—	70	82	—	30	37
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	119	212	—	183	133	—	82	72
Mean family income (dollars)	21 910	38 636	—	36 169	19 156	—	21 109	20 362
1 worker	272	702	—	606	245	—	198	179
Mean family income (dollars)	33 265	84 803	—	35 389	30 160	—	47 504	39 360
2 or more workers	1 080	2 594	—	1 685	894	—	865	749
Mean family income (dollars)	51 451	91 406	—	57 532	45 328	—	61 402	57 357



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County		Manchester city, Hillsborough County				
	Manchester, NH MSA	Total	Manchester city	Merrimack County (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	56 645	49 136	40 398	5 020	2 489	2 659	2 877	2 994	817	1 193	
Less than \$5,000	2 322	2 057	1 885	154	111	118	60	70	41	26	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 515	4 166	3 783	286	63	274	143	147	153	144	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 731	3 304	3 031	338	89	223	107	190	81	162	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 057	7 269	6 524	617	171	416	382	582	95	212	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 859	7 785	6 832	772	302	369	335	591	139	220	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12 617	10 713	8 866	1 272	632	607	651	842	112	300	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10 712	8 817	6 512	1 124	771	452	498	460	122	91	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 453	2 981	1 949	268	204	162	298	112	46	23	
\$100,000 or more	2 379	2 044	1 016	189	146	38	403	—	28	15	
Median (dollars)	35 866	34 980	31 911	38 266	47 713	32 851	45 118	33 196	28 165	27 431	
Mean (dollars)	42 004	41 186	36 814	45 388	51 322	36 455	62 613	34 863	33 623	28 939	
Families	38 351	32 460	25 348	3 746	2 145	1 946	1 985	1 440	558	677	
Median income (dollars)	42 255	41 768	38 812	42 316	49 250	39 032	52 549	38 703	33 167	33 531	
Males 15 years and over, with income	53 911	46 202	36 298	4 933	2 776	2 313	3 214	2 516	610	953	
Median income (dollars)	23 602	23 289	22 122	24 171	27 833	24 410	24 009	23 986	25 369	18 586	
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.5	55.5	54.4	62.1	61.9	55.8	48.5	62.9	55.4	50.9	
Median income (dollars)	30 612	30 428	28 526	30 259	35 539	29 972	39 010	27 843	31 500	25 194	
Females 15 years and over, with income	54 728	47 593	37 866	4 728	2 407	2 601	3 184	2 372	789	1 153	
Median income (dollars)	12 620	12 366	12 634	14 406	14 380	12 792	14 492	16 369	10 599	11 570	
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.3	37.4	38.8	45.4	40.3	42.3	37.2	52.1	33.1	41.8	
Median income (dollars)	21 047	20 944	20 611	20 936	22 783	19 904	24 009	20 801	25 243	19 063	
Per capita income (dollars)	16 278	16 170	15 111	16 966	16 849	14 407	22 139	17 823	13 546	12 552	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	56 645	49 136	40 398	5 020	2 489	2 659	2 877	2 994	817	1 193	
With earnings	47 221	40 636	32 992	4 348	2 237	2 173	2 445	2 710	599	974	
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 779	41 949	37 545	46 126	51 356	37 673	58 981	34 637	37 373	28 955	
With Social Security income	13 910	12 364	10 499	1 120	426	703	759	389	309	354	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 808	7 888	7 794	6 903	7 862	8 526	9 541	8 778	7 249	7 388	
With public assistance income	2 698	2 458	2 366	175	65	146	81	134	55	54	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 599	3 561	3 601	4 112	3 628	3 625	4 643	2 593	4 153	2 909	
With retirement income	7 856	6 847	5 589	766	243	359	532	240	92	140	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 561	7 816	7 073	5 000	8 454	6 458	8 436	8 005	5 320	4 906	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	49 058	48 990	43 666	46 841	53 950	40 874	75 350	40 280	38 163	34 355	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 656	48 428	40 931	47 377	53 646	40 184	73 189	36 458	33 063	31 381	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 451	49 529	46 219	46 308	54 337	41 562	77 102	42 880	43 373	37 102	
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 311	53 546	47 935	49 692	56 274	44 912	81 655	42 631	44 386	38 148	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 529	55 848	48 016	51 626	57 645	48 211	81 845	41 119	43 393	37 605	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 269	51 477	47 866	47 859	54 591	42 068	81 507	43 624	45 143	38 540	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 861	25 721	25 154	26 574	28 025	26 455	31 442	28 822	16 863	24 372	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 478	19 235	18 406	19 296	24 739	20 093	25 553	19 907	14 738	20 356	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 291	35 296	35 533	34 680	37 254	37 726	39 956	41 015	22 126	30 225	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families	38 351	32 460	25 348	3 746	2 145	1 946	1 985	1 440	558	677	
Householder worked in 1989	32 138	27 041	20 838	3 185	1 912	1 577	1 710	1 243	433	591	
With related children under 18 years	19 674	16 453	12 702	1 969	1 252	989	896	605	291	331	
With related children under 5 years	8 728	7 556	6 151	780	392	438	418	327	165	152	
Married-couple families	31 471	26 307	19 763	3 262	1 902	1 482	1 708	1 145	388	475	
Householder worked in 1989	26 760	22 232	16 494	2 806	1 722	1 202	1 509	968	305	409	
With related children under 18 years	15 514	12 750	9 291	1 676	1 088	698	745	454	168	205	
With related children under 5 years	7 088	6 042	4 701	679	367	369	369	263	95	91	
Female householder, no husband present	5 108	4 576	4 165	353	179	388	225	161	146	172	
Householder worked in 1989	3 827	3 435	3 106	257	135	307	149	141	104	158	
With related children under 18 years	3 227	2 888	2 676	198	141	248	140	100	113	102	
With related children under 5 years	1 200	1 115	1 065	71	14	54	49	40	60	46	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	25 282	22 919	20 623	1 775	588	943	1 156	2 075	337	723	
Nonfamily householder	18 294	16 676	15 050	1 274	344	713	892	1 554	259	516	
65 years and over	6 125	5 624	4 976	380	121	317	358	116	130	214	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	142 974	121 921	96 709	13 451	7 602	6 687	7 168	5 791	2 039	2 710	
Persons under 18 years	34 744	29 060	22 180	3 442	2 242	1 683	1 628	715	589	603	
Related children under 18 years	34 495	28 869	22 014	3 411	2 215	1 672	1 617	708	580	603	
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 386	19 456	14 399	2 329	1 601	1 097	1 118	385	366	413	
Persons 65 years and over	16 874	15 095	12 712	1 277	502	864	1 034	446	424	435	
Persons 75 years and over	6 688	5 970	5 073	491	227	266	400	125	223	169	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	1 883	1 703	1 603	84	96	117	56	21	77	11	
Percent below poverty level	4.9	5.2	6.3	2.2	4.5	6.0	2.8	1.5	13.8	1.6	
Householder worked in 1989	1 050	948	878	54	48	64	35	—	52	11	
With related children under 18 years	1 433	1 332	1 261	64	37	81	39	13	53	11	
With related children under 5 years	942	888	881	48	6	40	39	—	53	11	
Married-couple families	711	604	522	35	72	26	25	8	15	—	
Householder worked in 1989	363	305	243	23	35	—	25	—	7	—	
With related children under 18 years	362	334	281	15	13	9	8	—	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	207	195	188	6	6	—	8	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	1 035	975	957	36	24	76	31	13	62	11	
Householder worked in 1989	581	550	542	18	13	49	10	—	45	11	
With related children under 18 years	947	887	869	36	24	57	31	13	53	11	
With related children under 5 years	624	595	595	29	—	25	31	—	53	11	
Unrelated individuals	4 400	4 025	3 663	277	98	159	137	214	32	155	
Nonfamily householder	2 722	2 500	2 283	179	43	134	61	102	16	80	
65 years and over	1 527	1 403	1 256	86	38	76	37	—	9	69	
Persons	10 176	9 375	8 694	491	310	503	316	255	279	181	
Percent below poverty level	7.1	7.7	9.0	3.7	4.1	7.5	4.4	4.4	13.7	6.7	
Persons under 18 years	3 131	2 936	2 795	117	78	188	99	12	159	15	
Related children under 18 years	2 934	2 791	2 665	92	51	177	99	12	150	15	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 641	1 566	1 446	33	42	117	64	12	61	—	
Persons 65 years and over	1 941	1 732	1 547	99	110	109	44	8	33	69	
Persons 75 years and over	1 016	932	813	23	61	33	21	—	18	33	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 246	3 832	3 526	212	202	113	198	136	138	34	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 194	13 000	12 083	807	387	797	363	378	379	320	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	27 058	24 174	21 960	2 062	822	1 407	798	896	702	792	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.									
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	311	1 023	1 236	1 360	870	1 398	1 195	1 434	1 936	
Less than \$5,000	24	226	88	62	27	36	28	36	45	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63	254	158	57	78	36	42	75	100	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18	144	146	102	48	115	15	61	109	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	69	129	291	142	117	220	136	137	253	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32	107	155	200	179	213	157	242	314	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	52	103	183	305	170	325	305	431	491	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	37	40	165	283	203	279	351	342	442	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	20	42	142	42	112	119	95	109	
\$100,000 or more	9	—	8	67	6	62	42	15	73	
Median (dollars)	23 924	11 270	21 786	37 808	33 939	38 272	45 669	41 205	40 765	
Mean (dollars)	30 918	18 154	28 473	44 839	36 968	43 909	48 159	42 028	42 896	
Families	83	271	481	917	508	1 035	737	1 002	1 522	
Median income (dollars)	33 281	18 967	30 046	48 528	39 444	43 220	50 833	46 316	45 505	
Males 15 years and over, with income	202	655	927	1 161	794	1 365	1 090	1 451	1 947	
Median income (dollars)	23 030	12 052	19 403	25 437	23 795	24 037	30 948	26 707	26 123	
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.9	41.4	45.1	45.5	66.5	56.8	69.9	59.1	55.3	
Median income (dollars)	25 625	22 734	25 714	33 289	28 108	30 755	32 989	30 946	32 150	
Females 15 years and over, with income	271	725	940	1 323	952	1 299	1 051	1 455	2 029	
Median income (dollars)	12 629	7 579	12 637	16 424	12 064	16 075	17 323	14 397	14 347	
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.7	30.8	36.7	33.0	41.4	42.1	50.1	39.5	39.7	
Median income (dollars)	18 816	18 343	17 256	25 423	21 295	21 622	23 552	23 278	21 484	
Per capita income (dollars)	17 925	11 238	15 417	18 874	14 513	16 444	20 435	15 708	15 222	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	311	1 023	1 236	1 360	870	1 398	1 195	1 434	1 936	
With earnings	244	622	987	1 065	741	1 219	1 105	1 277	1 634	
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 833	23 219	26 953	42 101	37 690	40 903	48 015	42 664	42 136	
With Social Security income	69	306	356	465	169	345	122	255	536	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 273	5 962	7 788	9 946	6 967	7 848	7 247	7 256	8 137	
With public assistance income	23	205	102	60	63	35	10	54	19	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 198	2 815	3 721	2 669	4 321	1 100	5 328	2 554	6 293	
With retirement income	11	158	148	261	83	275	66	220	321	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	389	5 410	7 623	11 074	7 275	9 875	8 418	4 992	8 322	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	47 099	23 320	35 162	52 560	40 684	49 963	54 808	47 336	47 866	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 365	16 789	25 436	52 628	35 383	46 982	51 503	47 727	47 429	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 415	29 079	41 295	52 513	46 069	53 506	57 879	46 917	48 268	
Married-couple families (dollars)	56 146	29 471	39 507	57 771	44 562	52 371	55 926	49 109	50 308	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 104	27 936	36 021	59 469	43 134	49 175	54 602	50 176	51 033	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 897	30 289	40 916	56 621	45 731	56 003	57 181	47 974	49 653	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 430	9 625	23 453	27 816	27 207	24 849	40 757	29 864	29 234	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 353	5 103	15 778	25 068	22 352	21 699	25 383	31 646	25 434	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 700	22 370	35 054	30 084	33 505	29 139	62 280	28 336	34 237	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	83	271	481	917	508	1 035	737	1 002	1 522	
Householder worked in 1989	83	207	311	716	404	898	685	868	1 243	
With related children under 18 years	52	127	205	368	275	578	370	548	740	
With related children under 5 years	33	51	145	146	140	320	180	235	297	
Married-couple families	65	187	323	723	362	893	637	871	1 301	
Householder worked in 1989	65	147	202	574	277	783	585	774	1 090	
With related children under 18 years	38	65	104	292	168	480	310	471	628	
With related children under 5 years	25	9	92	112	90	272	174	210	290	
Female householder, no husband present	18	84	108	146	85	111	60	78	183	
Householder worked in 1989	18	60	76	94	70	84	60	45	131	
With related children under 18 years	14	62	65	66	56	67	35	44	104	
With related children under 5 years	8	42	21	28	14	40	6	12	7	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	329	914	1 007	557	511	475	664	594	674	
Nonfamily householder	228	752	755	443	362	363	458	432	414	
65 years and over	75	224	218	200	86	100	49	76	308	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	556	1 666	2 290	3 198	2 048	3 634	2 761	3 774	5 504	
Persons under 18 years	65	233	343	674	467	998	576	966	1 322	
Related children under 18 years	65	215	335	674	460	998	576	958	1 322	
Related children 5 to 17 years	34	140	141	488	264	639	345	624	914	
Persons 65 years and over	75	293	414	638	244	365	124	336	861	
Persons 75 years and over	43	169	182	283	142	140	37	108	368	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	8	58	38	32	45	37	12	29	39	
Percent below poverty level	9.6	21.4	7.9	3.5	8.9	3.6	1.6	2.9	2.6	
Householder worked in 1989	8	34	21	7	31	31	5	—	24	
With related children under 18 years	8	38	38	7	31	31	5	12	30	
With related children under 5 years	8	31	38	7	22	31	—	12	13	
Married-couple families	—	10	8	5	14	27	7	17	24	
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	8	—	—	21	—	—	9	
With related children under 18 years	—	10	8	—	—	21	—	—	15	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	8	—	—	21	—	—	6	
Female householder, no husband present	8	48	21	27	18	10	5	12	15	
Householder worked in 1989	8	24	13	7	18	10	5	—	15	
With related children under 18 years	8	48	21	7	18	10	5	12	15	
With related children under 5 years	8	31	21	7	9	10	—	12	7	
Unrelated individuals	61	353	191	58	65	49	88	59	238	
Nonfamily householder	42	317	139	49	37	29	49	45	67	
65 years and over	33	80	50	28	18	—	17	10	172	
Persons	77	535	286	126	177	177	112	125	370	
Percent below poverty level	13.8	32.1	12.5	3.9	8.6	4.9	4.1	3.3	6.7	
Persons under 18 years	8	111	58	14	61	60	6	27	67	
Related children under 18 years	8	106	50	14	54	60	6	19	67	
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	58	12	—	26	28	6	7	31	
Persons 65 years and over	33	80	50	65	35	—	17	33	172	
Persons 75 years and over	12	75	22	53	8	—	—	20	120	
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	36	215	111	49	109	44	54	71	211	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	125	635	421	184	268	280	112	171	473	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	212	989	752	441	384	528	250	425	783	



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Can.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	765	1 436	950	1 022	1 458	1 037	2 325	882	894	
Less than \$5,000	33	92	197	43	88	67	37	54	89	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	59	166	281	159	157	161	288	36	151	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	162	114	90	115	161	145	81	87	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	103	355	166	259	376	211	345	155	223	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	91	327	81	203	360	229	534	234	132	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	205	162	58	191	197	110	593	217	146	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	158	118	53	70	128	59	261	97	58	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	46	49	—	7	17	31	70	8	8	
\$100,000 or more	37	5	—	—	20	8	52	—	—	
Median (dollars)	37 205	22 904	9 906	23 413	24 823	19 972	30 911	31 233	20 000	
Mean (dollars)	44 261	26 936	15 864	25 228	28 049	24 703	33 867	30 810	23 209	
Families	504	760	400	618	896	536	1 548	505	510	
Median income (dollars)	47 083	25 976	18 073	25 526	27 660	27 212	35 914	28 886	22 308	
Males 15 years and over, with income	742	1 108	750	980	1 225	802	2 036	891	700	
Median income (dollars)	25 430	17 348	8 973	15 485	16 879	15 378	20 890	19 653	16 484	
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.7	50.0	32.0	50.4	50.5	46.6	57.1	61.1	43.4	
Median income (dollars)	31 165	24 936	20 455	20 565	21 385	19 873	25 597	25 451	22 368	
Females 15 years and over, with income	827	1 249	789	842	1 363	859	2 234	769	812	
Median income (dollars)	13 299	11 063	7 528	9 803	11 003	11 831	12 805	10 557	7 590	
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.7	34.1	17.4	34.0	36.9	38.5	38.2	36.9	28.3	
Median income (dollars)	21 274	18 017	16 556	17 159	19 131	18 047	18 779	17 250	17 234	
Per capita income (dollars)	16 918	12 476	7 749	9 638	10 892	12 028	13 611	12 301	9 729	
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	765	1 436	950	1 022	1 458	1 037	2 325	882	894	
With earnings	619	1 149	536	812	1 154	701	1 914	751	640	
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 951	27 881	18 980	25 565	29 524	27 243	33 811	32 016	26 347	
With Social Security income	226	368	462	258	367	413	638	180	290	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 939	6 920	5 631	6 719	5 758	6 909	8 502	6 733	6 836	
With public assistance income	7	144	140	138	158	134	125	81	107	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 560	3 508	4 066	4 316	4 380	4 482	3 837	3 011	3 779	
With retirement income	120	213	114	131	172	214	322	60	84	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 240	4 605	3 146	4 681	8 144	6 426	4 909	6 960	4 911	
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	54 032	30 253	24 486	26 525	31 841	32 347	39 042	29 495	27 587	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 024	29 766	20 839	23 937	30 632	27 020	35 262	29 705	23 784	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 168	30 827	27 956	30 260	33 829	35 914	42 595	29 234	32 480	
Married-couple families (dollars)	57 799	35 798	29 117	31 041	35 691	31 693	42 006	32 163	33 396	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 941	40 842	31 127	32 932	36 520	36 372	39 614	35 933	33 909	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 854	31 566	27 800	28 750	34 407	29 135	44 054	27 851	32 893	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 025	18 392	14 452	15 740	20 028	27 524	27 482	21 139	18 722	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 507	16 555	9 069	10 777	13 462	17 108	20 491	14 910	11 479	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 542	23 905	23 039	37 356	33 410	42 887	35 680	29 686	32 373	
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	504	760	400	618	896	536	1 548	505	510	
Householder worked in 1989	428	617	245	477	688	415	1 281	391	383	
With related children under 18 years	236	418	215	387	581	221	781	280	319	
With related children under 5 years	87	241	109	209	344	129	277	133	119	
Married-couple families	415	480	235	387	563	331	1 223	358	307	
Householder worked in 1989	365	389	140	316	445	240	1 025	285	249	
With related children under 18 years	189	226	93	220	357	117	585	191	152	
With related children under 5 years	87	119	34	125	222	71	234	101	38	
Female householder, no husband present	58	220	109	166	240	99	302	102	150	
Householder worked in 1989	39	173	58	118	165	93	233	69	90	
With related children under 18 years	34	165	78	141	170	65	173	59	130	
With related children under 5 years	—	95	45	80	88	37	43	14	56	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	337	1 009	758	608	883	575	1 086	616	512	
Nonfamily householder	261	676	550	404	562	501	777	377	384	
65 years and over	154	202	269	104	148	204	304	46	157	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 869	3 110	2 027	2 626	3 741	2 110	5 701	2 170	2 130	
Persons under 18 years	370	678	460	762	1 076	388	1 371	521	605	
Related children under 18 years	370	678	437	752	1 070	388	1 367	515	598	
Related children 5 to 17 years	280	392	283	470	687	233	946	323	397	
Persons 65 years and over	232	451	442	265	364	399	813	165	318	
Persons 75 years and over	150	170	244	98	120	193	342	54	159	
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	39	112	105	107	128	43	109	59	66	
Percent below poverty level	7.7	14.7	26.3	17.3	14.3	8.0	7.0	11.7	12.9	
Householder worked in 1989	23	76	61	58	66	27	35	34	32	
With related children under 18 years	34	98	82	101	116	12	96	38	66	
With related children under 5 years	11	83	61	69	99	7	43	26	39	
Married-couple families	16	29	47	22	27	23	51	22	—	
Householder worked in 1989	—	29	19	6	6	7	26	14	—	
With related children under 18 years	11	20	24	16	15	—	51	7	—	
With related children under 5 years	11	13	14	16	15	—	26	7	—	
Female householder, no husband present	23	69	45	77	89	5	58	27	57	
Householder worked in 1989	23	38	29	52	48	5	9	10	32	
With related children under 18 years	23	69	45	77	89	5	45	21	57	
With related children under 5 years	—	61	34	53	72	—	17	14	30	
Unrelated individuals	28	235	339	114	198	92	121	84	141	
Nonfamily householder	11	121	244	47	122	78	60	35	103	
65 years and over	6	67	114	25	48	33	49	28	74	
Persons	163	546	733	506	601	193	481	293	362	
Percent below poverty level	8.7	17.6	36.2	19.3	16.1	9.1	8.4	13.5	17.0	
Persons under 18 years	69	168	234	251	252	13	189	109	156	
Related children under 18 years	69	168	211	241	246	13	185	103	149	
Related children 5 to 17 years	60	52	111	141	124	6	122	57	91	
Persons 65 years and over	16	81	132	31	59	33	62	38	74	
Persons 75 years and over	16	39	61	13	27	25	36	20	39	
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	101	204	241	189	277	58	72	64	80	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	185	750	937	590	778	379	753	403	612	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	256	1 131	1 391	1 088	1 316	717	1 244	646	1 105	



**Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.						Remainder of Hillsborough County	
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 897	1 319	1 378	2 659	2 108	1 624	—	2 702
Less than \$5,000	93	46	79	118	45	35	—	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	150	132	90	274	133	96	—	116
\$10,000 to \$14,999	184	92	64	223	109	73	—	136
\$15,000 to \$24,999	389	152	182	416	278	149	—	321
\$25,000 to \$34,999	364	207	216	369	370	231	—	315
\$35,000 to \$49,999	373	355	401	607	531	450	—	692
\$50,000 to \$74,999	270	275	278	452	468	454	—	790
\$75,000 to \$99,999	59	54	44	162	127	100	—	196
\$100,000 or more	15	6	24	38	47	36	—	111
Median (dollars)	27 366	35 770	36 933	32 851	38 101	42 793	—	44 115
Mean (dollars)	31 736	36 468	37 748	36 455	41 061	44 045	—	48 501
Families	1 223	941	950	1 946	1 551	1 244	—	2 133
Median income (dollars)	31 547	39 442	41 107	39 032	42 221	45 417	—	47 437
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 634	1 210	1 340	2 313	1 993	1 689	—	2 753
Median income (dollars)	22 059	24 133	21 643	24 410	26 880	26 715	—	28 995
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.7	52.2	55.9	55.8	56.9	56.7	—	64.9
Median income (dollars)	25 315	30 665	27 122	29 972	31 860	32 013	—	33 719
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 718	1 323	1 323	2 601	2 016	1 598	—	2 680
Median income (dollars)	11 836	11 539	13 359	12 792	13 354	14 310	—	13 148
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.8	35.1	36.7	42.3	39.4	41.8	—	39.6
Median income (dollars)	18 908	20 562	20 756	19 904	20 705	21 559	—	21 510
Per capita income (dollars)	12 748	14 156	14 685	14 407	16 526	15 670	—	17 204
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 897	1 319	1 378	2 659	2 108	1 624	—	2 702
With earnings	1 587	1 043	1 116	2 173	1 726	1 449	—	2 355
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 689	37 326	38 756	37 673	42 022	43 175	—	48 028
With Social Security income	414	444	360	703	627	315	—	659
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 385	7 792	8 431	8 526	7 673	8 423	—	8 119
With public assistance income	138	38	41	146	29	45	—	51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 507	4 501	4 104	3 625	3 866	3 836	—	3 792
With retirement income	187	191	264	359	419	192	—	435
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 373	6 641	8 236	6 458	7 156	8 580	—	9 910
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	34 539	42 565	43 603	40 874	46 810	47 256	—	52 190
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 358	43 050	43 199	40 184	44 895	46 514	—	54 921
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 112	42 257	43 955	41 562	48 101	48 092	—	49 368
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 341	44 214	45 565	44 912	47 634	49 120	—	54 285
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 680	45 270	45 695	48 211	47 546	48 873	—	57 040
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 083	43 516	45 447	42 068	47 695	49 403	—	51 463
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 460	29 672	34 099	26 455	40 986	36 162	—	25 580
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 141	16 331	29 668	20 093	24 866	32 936	—	28 484
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 891	33 656	38 122	37 726	52 016	41 348	—	23 425
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	1 223	941	950	1 946	1 551	1 244	—	2 133
Householder worked in 1989	1 002	763	804	1 577	1 281	1 094	—	1 829
With related children under 18 years	686	390	481	989	653	679	—	1 120
With related children under 5 years	405	199	242	438	284	326	—	440
Married-couple families	931	819	789	1 482	1 341	1 024	—	1 945
Householder worked in 1989	788	655	672	1 202	1 117	918	—	1 684
With related children under 18 years	467	340	403	698	562	563	—	1 020
With related children under 5 years	283	165	206	369	264	291	—	430
Female householder, no husband present	216	100	145	388	160	133	—	108
Householder worked in 1989	151	86	116	307	114	104	—	86
With related children under 18 years	183	28	78	248	71	85	—	46
With related children under 5 years	86	22	36	54	14	22	—	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	993	526	582	943	630	549	—	796
Nonfamily householder	674	378	428	713	557	380	—	569
65 years and over	191	202	188	317	234	102	—	208
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 655	3 354	3 564	6 687	5 234	4 592	—	7 587
Persons under 18 years	1 195	769	832	1 683	1 091	1 200	—	2 052
Related children under 18 years	1 185	753	827	1 672	1 091	1 200	—	2 052
Related children 5 to 17 years	765	506	549	1 097	784	816	—	1 485
Persons 65 years and over	465	575	474	864	838	358	—	831
Persons 75 years and over	189	227	153	266	245	74	—	289
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	107	20	43	117	26	59	—	22
Percent below poverty level	8.7	2.1	4.5	6.0	1.7	4.7	—	1.0
Householder worked in 1989	60	13	27	64	11	32	—	22
With related children under 18 years	107	13	18	81	11	52	—	13
With related children under 5 years	66	7	14	40	11	40	—	7
Married-couple families	12	—	26	26	15	46	—	22
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	18	—	6	25	—	22
With related children under 18 years	12	—	9	9	6	39	—	13
With related children under 5 years	5	—	5	—	6	27	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	89	20	17	76	11	13	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	47	13	9	49	5	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years	89	13	9	57	5	13	—	—
With related children under 5 years	55	7	9	25	5	13	—	—
Unrelated individuals	150	75	120	159	46	61	—	78
Nonfamily householder	78	55	90	134	39	33	—	26
65 years and over	50	45	68	76	34	16	—	29
Persons	510	137	239	503	113	298	—	130
Percent below poverty level	11.0	4.1	6.7	7.5	2.2	6.5	—	1.7
Persons under 18 years	239	51	48	188	19	112	—	12
Related children under 18 years	229	35	48	177	19	112	—	12
Related children 5 to 17 years	135	22	35	117	10	58	—	6
Persons 65 years and over	57	52	82	109	59	23	—	29
Persons 75 years and over	26	36	34	33	21	5	—	13
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	300	60	104	113	18	239	—	75
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	722	243	267	797	214	344	—	183
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 375	533	606	1 407	599	594	—	783

**Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County—Can.			Merrimack County			Rockingham County	
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 310	Tract 40	Tract 500
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	2 056	3 980	—	3 240	1 780	—	1 317	1 172
Less than \$5,000	57	90	—	67	87	—	75	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	165	102	—	168	118	—	24	39
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	71	—	223	115	—	45	44
\$15,000 to \$24,999	261	163	—	313	304	—	44	127
\$25,000 to \$34,999	331	307	—	446	326	—	130	172
\$35,000 to \$49,999	524	631	—	783	489	—	374	258
\$50,000 to \$74,999	479	1 036	—	853	271	—	414	357
\$75,000 to \$99,999	161	675	—	247	21	—	108	96
\$100,000 or more	12	905	—	140	49	—	103	43
Median (dollars)	39 122	63 782	—	42 715	33 469	—	49 059	45 500
Mean (dollars)	39 757	81 336	—	50 872	35 405	—	53 901	48 424
Families	1 471	3 508	—	2 474	1 272	—	1 145	1 000
Median income (dollars)	45 156	68 187	—	46 426	37 649	—	49 986	47 826
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 598	4 553	—	3 309	1 624	—	1 481	1 295
Median income (dollars)	20 974	38 256	—	26 402	22 103	—	30 779	25 764
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.2	61.8	—	62.8	60.5	—	63.1	60.4
Median income (dollars)	30 522	52 634	—	32 203	25 370	—	37 324	31 875
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 926	4 121	—	3 081	1 647	—	1 256	1 151
Median income (dollars)	7 198	12 583	—	15 076	13 511	—	13 792	14 850
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.7	29.6	—	46.4	43.5	—	40.6	39.9
Median income (dollars)	20 625	25 464	—	21 918	17 782	—	23 684	22 227
Per capita income (dollars)	12 657	25 883	—	18 872	13 420	—	17 321	16 308
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	2 056	3 980	—	3 240	1 780	—	1 317	1 172
With earnings	1 708	3 581	—	2 889	1 459	—	1 185	1 052
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 468	78 277	—	50 149	38 162	—	53 903	48 487
With Social Security income	509	697	—	718	402	—	197	229
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 069	8 945	—	7 082	6 582	—	8 042	7 708
With public assistance income	21	20	—	86	89	—	25	40
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 257	707	—	3 826	4 389	—	3 272	3 850
With retirement income	252	571	—	504	262	—	114	129
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 540	14 503	—	5 225	4 567	—	8 227	8 655
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	45 699	86 896	—	50 528	39 670	—	56 113	51 472
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 541	94 036	—	52 206	39 607	—	54 432	52 762
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 951	78 593	—	49 066	39 751	—	58 221	49 790
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 471	89 487	—	53 462	42 094	—	58 440	53 794
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 143	98 191	—	56 356	43 480	—	58 610	56 563
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 851	79 280	—	50 992	40 475	—	58 236	50 315
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 352	37 278	—	28 060	24 087	—	26 630	29 874
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 615	30 933	—	19 927	18 514	—	24 465	25 040
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 111	44 950	—	35 159	33 527	—	31 155	51 631
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families	1 471	3 508	—	2 474	1 272	—	1 145	1 000
Householder worked in 1989	1 266	3 108	—	2 100	1 085	—	1 012	900
With related children under 18 years	714	1 917	—	1 226	743	—	677	575
With related children under 5 years	326	639	—	467	313	—	200	192
Married-couple families	1 329	3 270	—	2 180	1 082	—	1 015	887
Householder worked in 1989	1 148	2 906	—	1 870	936	—	909	813
With related children under 18 years	660	1 779	—	1 066	610	—	587	501
With related children under 5 years	306	605	—	419	260	—	179	188
Female householder, no husband present	113	190	—	221	132	—	102	77
Householder worked in 1989	89	154	—	166	91	—	75	60
With related children under 18 years	54	112	—	115	83	—	76	65
With related children under 5 years	20	25	—	43	28	—	14	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	844	656	—	1 119	656	—	309	279
Nonfamily householder	585	472	—	766	508	—	172	172
65 years and over	268	172	—	222	158	—	58	63
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 368	12 257	—	8 757	4 694	—	4 085	3 517
Persons under 18 years	1 215	3 613	—	2 127	1 315	—	1 253	989
Related children under 18 years	1 215	3 588	—	2 102	1 309	—	1 253	962
Related children 5 to 17 years	810	2 762	—	1 457	872	—	880	721
Persons 65 years and over	621	931	—	876	401	—	251	251
Persons 75 years and over	248	360	—	310	181	—	114	113
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	22	56	—	39	45	—	63	33
Percent below poverty level	1.5	1.6	—	1.6	3.5	—	5.5	3.3
Householder worked in 1989	22	26	—	34	20	—	34	14
With related children under 18 years	22	36	—	25	39	—	18	19
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	16	32	—	6	—
Married-couple families	22	38	—	23	12	—	51	21
Householder worked in 1989	22	18	—	23	—	—	28	7
With related children under 18 years	22	18	—	9	6	—	6	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	18	—	16	20	—	12	12
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	—	11	7	—	6	7
With related children under 18 years	—	18	—	16	20	—	12	12
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	16	13	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	179	105	—	156	121	—	51	47
Nonfamily householder	111	80	—	87	92	—	23	20
65 years and over	88	30	—	58	28	—	18	20
Persons	277	274	—	241	250	—	177	133
Percent below poverty level	5.2	2.2	—	2.8	5.3	—	4.3	3.8
Persons under 18 years	57	72	—	49	68	—	26	52
Related children under 18 years	57	57	—	29	68	—	26	25
Related children 5 to 17 years	57	57	—	9	24	—	17	25
Persons 65 years and over	88	68	—	65	34	—	70	40
Persons 75 years and over	57	49	—	8	15	—	43	18
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	49	182	—	97	115	—	132	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	407	327	—	449	358	—	219	168
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	847	584	—	1 155	907	—	446	376



Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	143 946	123 092	96 314
Native	137 208	116 983	91 136
Foreign born	6 738	6 109	5 178
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	1 775	1 644	1 511
Persons 5 years and over	133 034	113 856	88 837
Speak a language other than English	21 220	18 834	15 578
Do not speak English "very well"	5 971	5 296	4 593
In linguistically isolated households	2 738	2 561	2 295
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 977	28 691	20 781
Preprimary school	2 924	2 424	1 754
Public school	1 254	1 048	858
Elementary or high school	21 158	17 468	12 928
Public school	18 504	15 222	11 254
College	9 895	8 799	6 099
Public college	4 357	3 769	3 050
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	93 301	79 782	63 062
Less than 9th grade	9 404	8 333	7 358
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 535	9 915	8 473
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28 324	23 790	19 192
Some college, no degree	16 701	14 231	11 181
Associate degree	7 442	6 194	4 681
Bachelor's degree	13 485	11 625	8 458
Graduate or professional degree	6 410	5 694	3 719
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.6	77.1	74.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.3	21.7	19.3
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 070	1 041	1 023
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	133 034	113 856	88 837
Same house	69 083	58 538	44 481
Different house in United States	62 657	54 135	43 238
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	28 031	25 206	21 825
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7 284	5 299	3 178
Different MSA/PMSA	20 511	17 789	13 245
Not in on MSA/PMSA	6 831	5 841	4 990
Abroad	1 294	1 183	1 118
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	74 534	63 408	49 455
Car, truck, or van	68 365	57 832	45 128
Drove alone	58 954	49 668	38 313
Carpooled	9 411	8 164	6 815
Public transportation	792	728	693
Other means	3 434	3 222	2 631
Worked at home	1 943	1 626	1 003
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	19.5	18.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	53 584	46 676	36 767
Central city	40 491	36 557	30 865
Outside central city	13 093	10 119	5 902
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	20 950	16 732	12 688
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	113 032	97 320	76 502
In labor force	81 241	69 130	54 213
Employed	75 669	64 425	50 252
Unemployed	5 346	4 529	3 809
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6	7.0
Females 16 years and over	59 374	51 441	40 636
Employed	36 213	31 047	24 333
Unemployed	2 119	1 807	1 518
With own children under 6 years	8 707	7 368	5 842
In labor force	6 143	5 189	4 070
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 333	7 597	5 513
In labor force	7 851	6 438	4 658
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 075	7 025	4 821
Not enrolled in school	2 000	1 773	1 499
Unemployed or not in labor force	794	731	625
Not high school graduate	983	858	747
Employed	409	337	300
Unemployed	209	183	147
Not in labor force	365	338	300
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	86 882	74 307	57 892
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	68 012	57 825	45 661
50 to 52 weeks	50 261	42 415	33 441
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	94 251	80 368	62 526
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 397	2 922	2 470
With a mobility limitation	1 631	1 426	1 235
In labor force	466	419	340
With a self-care limitation	2 436	2 080	1 763
With a work disability	7 582	6 555	5 595
In labor force	3 870	3 297	2 718
Prevented from working	3 147	2 764	2 447
No work disability	86 669	73 813	56 931
In labor force	74 472	63 247	49 292
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 796	15 017	12 656
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 249	2 948	2 576
With a mobility limitation	2 327	2 119	1 823
With a self-care limitation	1 878	1 659	1 497



**Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	75 669	64 425	50 252
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	9 954	8 467	6 027
Professionals, specialty occupations .....	10 375	8 989	6 397
Technicians and related support occupations .....	2 714	2 259	1 723
Sales occupations .....	10 383	8 892	6 616
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	14 575	12 408	9 903
Private household occupations .....	177	160	125
Protective service occupations .....	1 036	893	712
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	7 591	6 777	5 663
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	441	372	243
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	8 450	6 840	5 624
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	4 836	4 098	3 584
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	2 638	2 153	1 871
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	2 499	2 117	1 764
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	55 318	47 890	39 252
Less than \$5,000 .....	2 154	1 893	1 721
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	4 394	4 045	3 662
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 630	3 225	2 957
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	7 816	7 044	6 305
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	8 668	7 606	6 663
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	12 330	10 446	8 655
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	10 559	8 669	6 364
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	3 414	2 944	1 920
\$100,000 or more .....	2 353	2 018	1 005
Median (dollars) .....	36 079	35 169	32 081
Mean (dollars) .....	42 210	41 377	36 981
Families .....	37 439	31 605	24 585
Median income (dollars) .....	42 519	42 047	39 186
Per capita income (dollars) .....	16 418	16 317	15 272
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	55 318	47 890	39 252
With earnings .....	46 038	39 530	31 986
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	42 981	42 124	37 676
With Social Security income .....	13 792	12 246	10 406
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 818	7 900	7 811
With public assistance income .....	2 571	2 343	2 257
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 623	3 586	3 621
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) .....	49 346	49 296	43 965
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	49 002	48 808	41 261
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	53 510	53 763	48 133
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	55 748	56 072	48 190
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	26 385	26 289	25 799
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	20 014	19 823	19 088
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>			
Families .....	37 439	31 605	24 585
Householder worked in 1989 .....	31 326	26 268	20 147
With related children under 18 years .....	19 004	15 819	12 119
With related children under 5 years .....	8 375	7 205	5 827
Married-couple families .....	30 776	25 653	19 192
Householder worked in 1989 .....	26 093	21 595	15 930
With related children under 18 years .....	15 025	12 297	8 880
With related children under 5 years .....	6 838	5 794	4 480
Female householder, no husband present .....	4 943	4 418	4 016
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3 734	3 342	3 022
With related children under 18 years .....	3 076	2 737	2 534
With related children under 5 years .....	1 106	1 021	971
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	24 641	22 323	20 035
Nonfamily householder .....	17 879	16 285	14 667
65 years and over .....	6 104	5 603	4 955
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	139 239	118 448	93 625
Persons under 18 years .....	33 568	27 948	21 179
Related children under 18 years .....	33 344	27 782	21 038
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	22 627	18 717	13 719
Persons 65 years and over .....	16 796	15 017	12 656
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families .....	1 720	1 540	1 440
Percent below poverty level .....	4.6	4.9	5.9
Householder worked in 1989 .....	952	850	780
With related children under 18 years .....	1 294	1 193	1 122
With related children under 5 years .....	828	774	767
Married-couple families .....	663	556	474
Householder worked in 1989 .....	322	264	202
With related children under 18 years .....	330	302	249
With related children under 5 years .....	187	175	168
Female householder, no husband present .....	928	868	850
Householder worked in 1989 .....	532	501	493
With related children under 18 years .....	840	780	762
With related children under 5 years .....	530	501	501
Unrelated individuals .....	4 151	3 784	3 422
Nonfamily householder .....	2 565	2 347	2 130
65 years and over .....	1 518	1 394	1 247
Persons .....	9 376	8 596	7 915
Percent below poverty level .....	6.7	7.3	8.5
Persons under 18 years .....	2 807	2 625	2 484
Related children under 18 years .....	2 622	2 492	2 366
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 450	1 375	1 255
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 932	1 723	1 538
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	3 820	3 414	3 108
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	13 275	12 102	11 185

**Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Monchester city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons .....	1 073	998	924
Native .....	788	713	654
Foreign born .....	285	285	270
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households .....	53	53	53
Persons 5 years and over .....	970	897	830
Speak a language other than English .....	189	183	183
Do not speak English "very well" .....	116	116	116
In linguistically isolated households .....	101	101	101
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	330	307	301
Preprimary school .....	6	6	6
Public school .....	—	—	—
Elementary or high school .....	218	195	195
Public school .....	218	195	195
College .....	106	106	100
Public college .....	71	71	71
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over .....	564	525	475
Less than 9th grade .....	39	39	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	78	63	57
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	175	165	155
Some college, no degree .....	135	121	109
Associate degree .....	54	54	45
Bachelor's degree .....	61	61	61
Graduate or professional degree .....	22	22	22
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	79.3	80.6	82.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	14.7	15.8	17.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 380	1 453	1 342
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over .....	970	897	830
Same house .....	161	148	136
Different house in United States .....	752	693	638
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	275	263	248
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA .....	431	384	351
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	46	46	39
Abroad .....	57	56	56
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over .....	454	399	367
Car, truck, or van .....	400	345	313
Drove alone .....	324	284	252
Carpooled .....	76	61	61
Public transportation .....	23	23	23
Other means .....	31	31	31
Worked at home .....	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	24.4	25.1	25.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	264	248	221
Central city .....	231	229	208
Outside central city .....	33	19	13
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	190	151	146
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over .....	781	718	651
In labor force .....	545	490	436
Employed .....	482	427	378
Unemployed .....	49	49	49
Percent of civilian labor force .....	9.2	10.3	11.5
Females 16 years and over .....	305	271	240
Employed .....	186	156	132
Unemployed .....	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years .....	85	83	83
In labor force .....	33	31	31
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	61	59	59
In labor force .....	36	36	36
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	113	100	94
Not enrolled in school .....	35	35	29
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	29	29	29
Not high school graduate .....	20	20	20
Employed .....	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	20	20	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	661	607	547
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	503	458	410
50 to 52 weeks .....	328	288	262
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	699	636	587
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	42	42	42
With a mobility limitation .....	7	7	7
In labor force .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	35	35	35
With a work disability .....	31	31	25
In labor force .....	13	13	7
Prevented from working .....	18	18	18
No work disability .....	668	605	562
In labor force .....	506	451	414
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	32	32	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	13	13	6
With a mobility limitation .....	7	7	—
With a self-care limitation .....	13	13	6

**Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)		
	Monchester, NH MSA	Total	Monchester city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	482	427	378
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	60	54	44
Professional, specialty occupations .....	59	45	33
Technicians and related support occupations .....	19	12	12
Sales occupations .....	16	8	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	55	55	49
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	19	19	19
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	81	78	78
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	95	89	80
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	29	29	17
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	26	15	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	23	23	23
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	412	393	363
Less than \$5,000 .....	56	56	56
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	54	54	54
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	36	36	31
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	64	64	64
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	47	35	35
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	109	109	84
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	38	33	33
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	8	6	6
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	24 524	23 393	22 132
Mean (dollars) .....	27 338	26 588	25 536
Families .....	236	224	194
Median income (dollars) .....	24 091	23 636	22 879
Per capita income (dollars) .....	10 631	10 080	9 625
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	412	393	363
With earnings .....	366	347	317
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	28 849	28 166	27 457
With Social Security income .....	38	38	32
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 532	8 532	8 191
With public assistance income .....	30	25	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	2 504	2 821	3 427
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) .....	27 171	26 071	24 023
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	24 693	23 184	23 482
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	34 680	33 579	32 043
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	34 044	32 129	33 125
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	10 734	10 734	10 734
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	9 270	9 270	9 270
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>			
Families .....	236	224	194
Householder worked in 1989 .....	210	198	168
With related children under 18 years .....	176	169	164
With related children under 5 years .....	104	102	97
Married-couple families .....	154	142	112
Householder worked in 1989 .....	154	142	112
With related children under 18 years .....	106	99	94
With related children under 5 years .....	70	68	63
Female householder, no husband present .....	71	71	71
Householder worked in 1989 .....	45	45	45
With related children under 18 years .....	64	64	64
With related children under 5 years .....	34	34	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	266	242	242
Nonfamily householder .....	176	169	169
65 years and over .....	12	12	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 011	936	868
Persons under 18 years .....	333	319	312
Related children under 18 years .....	333	319	312
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	236	224	224
Persons 65 years and over .....	32	32	19
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families .....	52	52	52
Percent below poverty level .....	22.0	23.2	26.8
Householder worked in 1989 .....	33	33	33
With related children under 18 years .....	52	52	52
With related children under 5 years .....	47	47	47
Married-couple families .....	13	13	13
Householder worked in 1989 .....	13	13	13
With related children under 18 years .....	13	13	13
With related children under 5 years .....	13	13	13
Female householder, no husband present .....	39	39	39
Householder worked in 1989 .....	20	20	20
With related children under 18 years .....	39	39	39
With related children under 5 years .....	34	34	34
Unrelated individuals .....	68	68	68
Nonfamily householder .....	56	56	56
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons .....	247	247	247
Percent below poverty level .....	24.4	26.4	28.5
Persons under 18 years .....	114	114	114
Related children under 18 years .....	114	114	114
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	78	78	78
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	97	97	97
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	296	296	296



**Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons	1 501	1 408	1 193
Native	392	357	237
Foreign born	1 109	1 051	956
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households	128	119	111
Persons 5 years and over	1 350	1 286	1 106
Speak a language other than English	1 047	989	908
Do not speak English "very well"	573	523	492
In linguistically isolated households	424	381	359
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	646	621	499
Preprimary school	53	53	22
Public school	11	11	11
Elementary or high school	280	272	233
Public school	257	249	220
College	313	296	244
Public college	103	94	53
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over	795	756	659
Less than 9th grade	152	134	134
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	28	28	21
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	121	114	114
Some college, no degree	49	49	49
Associate degree	15	15	15
Bachelor's degree	238	230	165
Graduate or professional degree	192	186	161
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.4	78.6	76.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	54.1	55.0	49.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 234	1 211	1 195
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over	1 350	1 286	1 106
Same house	354	354	242
Different house in United States	424	375	313
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	170	170	158
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	57	14	4
Different MSA/PMSA	172	166	134
Not in an MSA/PMSA	25	25	17
Abroad	572	557	551
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over	836	795	701
Car, truck, or van	739	698	613
Drove alone	453	436	351
Carpooled	286	262	262
Public transportation	48	48	48
Other means	34	34	25
Worked at home	15	15	15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	18.5	18.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	621	586	509
Central city	534	499	441
Outside central city	87	87	68
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	215	209	192
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over	1 114	1 058	916
In labor force	865	824	721
Employed	842	801	707
Unemployed	23	23	14
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	2.8	1.9
Females 16 years and over	548	518	443
Employed	358	343	304
Unemployed	23	23	14
With own children under 6 years	157	144	110
In labor force	107	101	81
With own children 6 to 17 years only	119	110	94
In labor force	90	81	72
Persons 16 to 19 years	84	84	71
Not enrolled in school	8	8	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	4	4
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	847	806	692
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	607	566	485
50 to 52 weeks	383	377	316
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 086	1 030	888
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	14	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
In labor force	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	14	14	-
With a work disability	16	16	16
In labor force	16	16	16
Prevented from working	-	-	-
No work disability	1 070	1 014	872
In labor force	838	797	694
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	28	28	28
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	8	8
With a mobility limitation	8	8	8
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

**Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	842	801	707
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	134	126	94
Professional specialty occupations .....	101	95	87
Technicians and related support occupations .....	49	49	40
Sales occupations .....	81	81	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	139	139	118
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	221	194	178
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	6	6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	74	74	74
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	11	11	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	26	26	26
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	401	388	342
Less than \$5,000 .....	43	39	39
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	32	32	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	68	59	59
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	54	54	54
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	89	89	66
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	70	70	70
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	19	19	11
\$100,000 or more .....	26	26	11
Median (dollars) .....	35 380	36 087	31 705
Mean (dollars) .....	50 098	51 275	44 530
Families .....	286	277	231
Median income (dollars) .....	43 187	43 469	36 771
Per capita income (dollars) .....	14 021	14 538	12 818
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	401	388	342
With earnings .....	379	370	324
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	51 477	52 212	45 919
With Social Security income .....	14	14	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 011	7 011	6 000
With public assistance income .....	6	6	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	451	451	451
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) .....	60 957	62 234	54 432
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	68 388	70 513	61 161
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	63 094	64 605	55 682
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	71 353	73 798	63 294
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	30 436	30 436	9 239
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	30 436	30 436	9 239
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>			
Families .....	286	277	231
Householder worked in 1989 .....	286	277	231
With related children under 18 years .....	222	213	167
With related children under 5 years .....	93	93	71
Married-couple families .....	256	247	210
Householder worked in 1989 .....	256	247	210
With related children under 18 years .....	192	183	146
With related children under 5 years .....	87	87	65
Female householder, no husband present .....	15	15	6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	15	15	6
With related children under 18 years .....	15	15	6
With related children under 5 years .....	6	6	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	221	213	213
Nonfamily householder .....	115	111	111
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 420	1 327	1 123
Persons under 18 years .....	420	383	303
Related children under 18 years .....	408	371	291
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	257	249	204
Persons 65 years and over .....	28	28	28
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families .....	32	32	32
Percent below poverty level .....	11.2	11.6	13.9
Householder worked in 1989 .....	32	32	32
With related children under 18 years .....	23	23	23
With related children under 5 years .....	11	11	11
Married-couple families .....	26	26	26
Householder worked in 1989 .....	26	26	26
With related children under 18 years .....	17	17	17
With related children under 5 years .....	5	5	5
Female householder, no husband present .....	6	6	6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years .....	6	6	6
With related children under 5 years .....	6	6	6
Unrelated individuals .....	115	107	107
Nonfamily householder .....	43	39	39
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons .....	241	233	233
Percent below poverty level .....	17.0	17.6	20.7
Persons under 18 years .....	59	59	59
Related children under 18 years .....	47	47	47
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	34	34	34
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	150	142	142
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	241	233	233



**Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons -----	2 418	2 333	2 142
Native -----	1 743	1 674	1 534
Foreign born -----	675	659	608
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households -----	175	175	175
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 122	2 050	1 879
Speak a language other than English -----	1 232	1 214	1 171
Do not speak English "very well" -----	625	625	605
In linguistically isolated households -----	387	387	387
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	785	754	681
Preprimary school -----	44	44	23
Public school -----	16	16	4
Elementary or high school -----	562	549	532
Public school -----	487	474	457
College -----	179	161	126
Public college -----	93	93	75
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 230	1 189	1 097
Less than 9th grade -----	133	133	133
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	128	128	128
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	313	313	296
Some college, no degree -----	237	218	199
Associate degree -----	96	96	85
Bachelor's degree -----	163	152	125
Graduate or professional degree -----	160	149	131
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	78.8	78.0	76.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	26.3	25.3	23.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 394	1 461	1 498
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 122	2 050	1 879
Same house -----	446	423	333
Different house in United States -----	1 249	1 213	1 142
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	623	618	568
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	46	46	46
Different MSA/PMSA -----	522	491	470
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	58	58	58
Abroad -----	427	414	404
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over -----	1 103	1 057	969
Car, truck, or van -----	983	937	855
Drove alone -----	785	746	674
Carpooled -----	198	191	181
Public transportation -----	—	—	—
Other means -----	114	114	114
Worked at home -----	6	6	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	18.2	18.1	17.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	798	775	723
Central city -----	687	664	641
Outside central city -----	111	111	82
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	305	282	246
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 569	1 510	1 389
In labor force -----	1 243	1 197	1 109
Employed -----	1 109	1 063	975
Unemployed -----	125	125	125
Percent of civilian labor force -----	10.1	10.5	11.4
Females 16 years and over -----	702	659	570
Employed -----	470	440	384
Unemployed -----	57	57	57
With own children under 6 years -----	185	185	170
In labor force -----	118	118	112
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	157	150	128
In labor force -----	123	116	94
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	117	112	112
Not enrolled in school -----	52	52	52
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	13	13	13
Not high school graduate -----	44	44	44
Employed -----	31	31	31
Unemployed -----	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	13	13	13
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	1 332	1 273	1 177
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	1 131	1 090	1 021
50 to 52 weeks -----	885	849	798
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	1 504	1 445	1 330
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	117	117	117
With a mobility limitation -----	55	55	55
In labor force -----	11	11	11
With a self-care limitation -----	106	106	106
With a work disability -----	157	157	157
In labor force -----	78	78	78
Prevented from working -----	42	42	42
No work disability -----	1 347	1 288	1 173
In labor force -----	1 156	1 110	1 022
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	25	25	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	9	9	9
With a mobility limitation -----	9	9	9
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—	—

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)		
	Manchester, NH MSA	Total	Manchester city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 109	1 063	975
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	84	77	48
Professional specialty occupations .....	175	164	150
Technicians and related support occupations .....	39	39	34
Sales occupations .....	102	102	89
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	144	132	105
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	114	114	114
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	135	130	130
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	212	212	212
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	42	31	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	62	62	62
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	798	758	713
Less than \$5,000 .....	45	45	45
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	55	55	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	104	91	91
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	155	150	143
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	140	140	140
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	157	157	138
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	119	108	89
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	23	12	12
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	28 846	28 654	27 163
Mean (dollars) .....	30 902	29 920	29 086
Families .....	596	580	550
Median income (dollars) .....	28 971	28 529	26 912
Per capita income (dollars) .....	10 290	9 788	9 600
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	798	758	713
With earnings .....	746	706	661
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	30 954	30 242	29 425
With Social Security income .....	66	66	66
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	4 075	4 075	4 075
With public assistance income .....	102	102	102
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 139	4 139	4 139
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) .....	31 757	30 847	29 771
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	30 637	29 335	28 266
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	37 041	36 064	35 038
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	38 360	36 989	36 068
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	7 525	7 525	7 525
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	3 911	3 911	3 911
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>			
Families .....	596	580	550
Householder worked in 1989 .....	555	539	509
With related children under 18 years .....	442	426	405
With related children under 5 years .....	260	249	233
Married-couple families .....	470	454	424
Householder worked in 1989 .....	453	437	407
With related children under 18 years .....	331	315	294
With related children under 5 years .....	180	169	153
Female householder, no husband present .....	74	74	74
Householder worked in 1989 .....	50	50	50
With related children under 18 years .....	68	68	68
With related children under 5 years .....	49	49	49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	319	290	269
Nonfamily householder .....	202	178	163
65 years and over .....	25	25	19
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	2 350	2 265	2 082
Persons under 18 years .....	916	890	820
Related children under 18 years .....	898	872	802
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	611	598	548
Persons 65 years and over .....	25	25	19
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families .....	103	103	103
Percent below poverty level .....	17.3	17.8	18.7
Householder worked in 1989 .....	79	79	79
With related children under 18 years .....	103	103	103
With related children under 5 years .....	80	80	80
Married-couple families .....	26	26	26
Householder worked in 1989 .....	26	26	26
With related children under 18 years .....	26	26	26
With related children under 5 years .....	16	16	16
Female householder, no husband present .....	62	62	62
Householder worked in 1989 .....	38	38	38
With related children under 18 years .....	62	62	62
With related children under 5 years .....	49	49	49
Unrelated individuals .....	48	48	42
Nonfamily householder .....	37	37	37
65 years and over .....	15	15	9
Persons .....	411	411	405
Percent below poverty level .....	17.5	18.1	19.5
Persons under 18 years .....	231	231	231
Related children under 18 years .....	226	226	226
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	116	116	116
Persons 65 years and over .....	15	15	9
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	164	164	164
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	495	495	489

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons .....	142 510	121 728	95 105
Native .....	136 083	115 914	90 191
Foreign born .....	6 427	5 814	4 914
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households .....	1 714	1 583	1 450
Persons 5 years and over .....	131 790	112 671	87 787
Speak a language other than English .....	20 649	18 268	15 027
Do not speak English "very well" .....	5 742	5 067	4 364
In linguistically isolated households .....	2 594	2 417	2 151
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	33 499	28 231	20 394
Preprimary school .....	2 880	2 380	1 731
Public school .....	1 238	1 032	854
Elementary or high school .....	20 825	17 148	12 625
Public school .....	18 217	14 948	10 997
College .....	9 794	8 703	6 038
Public college .....	4 302	3 714	3 013
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over .....	92 574	79 096	62 440
Less than 9th grade .....	9 348	8 277	7 302
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	11 463	9 843	8 401
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	28 157	23 623	19 032
Some college, no degree .....	16 525	14 074	11 043
Associate degree .....	7 401	6 153	4 651
Bachelor's degree .....	13 355	11 506	8 366
Graduate or professional degree .....	6 325	5 620	3 645
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	77.5	77.1	74.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	21.3	21.7	19.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 069	1 039	1 020
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	131 790	112 671	87 787
Same house .....	68 705	58 183	44 216
Different house in United States .....	62 062	53 576	42 724
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	27 722	24 902	21 553
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	7 263	5 278	3 157
Different MSA/PMSA .....	20 304	17 613	13 082
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	6 773	5 783	4 932
Abroad .....	1 023	912	847
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over .....	73 869	62 789	48 898
Car, truck, or van .....	67 787	57 300	44 652
Drove alone .....	58 462	49 215	37 916
Carpooled .....	9 325	8 085	6 736
Public transportation .....	792	728	693
Other means .....	3 353	3 141	2 550
Worked at home .....	1 937	1 620	1 003
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	20.1	19.5	18.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	53 084	46 199	36 324
Central city .....	40 042	36 131	30 462
Outside central city .....	13 042	10 068	5 862
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	20 785	16 590	12 574
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over .....	112 141	96 475	75 742
In labor force .....	80 503	68 438	53 583
Employed .....	75 004	63 806	49 695
Unemployed .....	5 273	4 456	3 736
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.6	6.5	7.0
Females 16 years and over .....	58 941	51 038	40 294
Employed .....	35 897	30 761	24 085
Unemployed .....	2 090	1 778	1 489
With own children under 6 years .....	8 614	7 275	5 764
In labor force .....	6 099	5 145	4 032
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	9 245	7 516	5 444
In labor force .....	7 773	6 367	4 599
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	8 029	6 984	4 780
Not enrolled in school .....	1 985	1 758	1 484
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	794	731	625
Not high school graduate .....	976	851	740
Employed .....	402	330	293
Unemployed .....	209	183	147
Not in labor force .....	365	338	300
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	86 119	73 590	57 245
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	67 393	57 247	45 126
50 to 52 weeks .....	49 766	41 956	33 025
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	93 376	79 539	61 776
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	3 323	2 848	2 396
With a mobility limitation .....	1 601	1 396	1 205
In labor force .....	455	408	329
With a self-care limitation .....	2 373	2 017	1 700
With a work disability .....	7 492	6 465	5 505
In labor force .....	3 816	3 243	2 664
Prevented from working .....	3 130	2 747	2 430
No work disability .....	85 884	73 074	56 271
In labor force .....	73 788	62 609	48 716
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	16 780	15 001	12 646
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	3 249	2 948	2 576
With a mobility limitation .....	2 327	2 119	1 823
With a self-care limitation .....	1 878	1 659	1 497



**Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)		
	Manchester, NH MSA	Total	Manchester city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	75 004	63 806	49 695
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	9 903	8 423	6 004
Professional specialty occupations .....	10 238	8 863	6 277
Technicians and related support occupations .....	2 702	2 247	1 716
Sales occupations .....	10 290	8 799	6 536
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	14 457	12 302	9 814
Private household occupations .....	177	160	125
Protective service occupations .....	1 036	893	712
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	7 559	6 745	5 631
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	441	372	243
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	8 383	6 778	5 562
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	4 746	4 008	3 494
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	2 613	2 139	1 857
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	2 459	2 077	1 724
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	54 886	47 485	38 884
Less than \$5,000 .....	2 133	1 872	1 700
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	4 374	4 025	3 642
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 566	3 161	2 893
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	7 728	6 961	6 229
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	8 597	7 535	6 592
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	12 236	10 352	8 572
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	10 496	8 617	6 331
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	3 403	2 944	1 920
\$100,000 or more .....	2 353	2 018	1 005
Median (dollars) .....	36 136	35 242	32 128
Mean (dollars) .....	42 295	41 482	37 071
Families .....	37 109	31 291	24 301
Median income (dollars) .....	42 655	42 176	39 349
Per capita income (dollars) .....	16 479	16 393	15 346
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	54 886	47 485	38 884
With earnings .....	45 616	39 135	31 628
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	43 096	42 264	37 800
With Social Security income .....	13 776	12 230	10 390
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 821	7 904	7 815
With public assistance income .....	2 532	2 304	2 218
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 592	3 551	3 586
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) .....	49 500	49 486	44 150
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	49 233	49 100	41 518
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	53 671	53 966	48 334
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	56 000	56 396	48 490
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	26 424	26 331	25 843
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	20 093	19 911	19 178
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>			
Families .....	36 908	31 110	24 198
Householder worked in 1989 .....	30 872	25 825	19 822
With related children under 18 years .....	18 781	15 630	11 993
With related children under 5 years .....	8 246	7 111	5 755
Married-couple families .....	30 336	25 250	18 896
Householder worked in 1989 .....	25 754	21 270	15 722
With related children under 18 years .....	14 831	12 131	8 786
With related children under 5 years .....	6 737	5 722	4 430
Female householder, no husband present .....	4 882	4 359	3 958
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3 643	3 251	2 932
With related children under 18 years .....	3 090	2 751	2 539
With related children under 5 years .....	1 117	1 032	982
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	24 352	22 052	19 805
Nonfamily householder .....	17 688	16 118	14 535
65 years and over .....	6 000	5 507	4 874
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	137 473	116 772	92 173
Persons under 18 years .....	32 957	27 352	20 657
Related children under 18 years .....	32 734	27 187	20 517
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	22 268	18 372	13 418
Persons 65 years and over .....	16 604	14 847	12 495
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families .....	1 707	1 527	1 437
Percent below poverty level .....	4.6	4.9	5.9
Householder worked in 1989 .....	912	810	750
With related children under 18 years .....	1 262	1 161	1 100
With related children under 5 years .....	822	768	761
Married-couple families .....	648	541	469
Householder worked in 1989 .....	314	256	204
With related children under 18 years .....	304	276	233
With related children under 5 years .....	178	166	159
Female householder, no husband present .....	942	882	864
Householder worked in 1989 .....	512	481	473
With related children under 18 years .....	854	794	776
With related children under 5 years .....	553	524	524
Unrelated individuals .....	4 189	3 818	3 462
Nonfamily householder .....	2 603	2 381	2 164
65 years and over .....	1 472	1 348	1 207
Persons .....	9 251	8 460	7 795
Percent below poverty level .....	6.7	7.2	8.5
Persons under 18 years .....	2 681	2 492	2 351
Related children under 18 years .....	2 497	2 360	2 234
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 394	1 319	1 199
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 881	1 672	1 493
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	3 860	3 450	3 144
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	13 096	11 912	11 020

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)		Merrimack County (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County	Monchester city, Hillsborough County			
		Total	Monchester city			Tract 24	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>61 475</b>	<b>53 539</b>	<b>44 361</b>	<b>5 390</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>2 767</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>3 316</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1 344</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 020	831	743	168	21	51	29	97	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	7 586	6 061	4 453	1 147	378	284	240	730	8	—
1980 to 1984 .....	6 315	5 379	4 006	554	382	203	229	692	24	—
1970 to 1979 .....	9 593	7 548	5 441	1 404	641	571	688	1 187	71	153
1960 to 1969 .....	6 167	4 982	3 859	843	342	380	375	310	84	60
1950 to 1959 .....	6 957	6 349	5 292	423	185	668	535	63	181	103
1940 to 1949 .....	4 355	4 048	3 597	176	131	137	250	85	117	101
1939 or earlier .....	19 482	18 341	16 970	675	466	473	733	152	335	927
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom .....	1 047	960	934	81	6	—	—	73	—	67
1 bedroom .....	9 734	9 112	8 484	538	84	264	295	1 043	91	214
2 bedrooms .....	21 043	18 633	16 484	1 916	494	1 132	1 040	1 832	282	475
3 bedrooms .....	20 497	17 069	13 398	2 034	1 394	988	1 014	238	323	469
4 bedrooms .....	7 828	6 664	4 324	693	471	334	581	97	124	100
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 326	1 101	737	128	97	49	149	33	—	19
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	2 014	1 706	1 360	308	—	80	71	347	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	1 398	1 191	1 056	207	—	8	77	324	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	496	398	349	98	—	—	9	64	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities .....	61 197	53 271	44 129	5 380	2 546	2 767	3 079	3 316	814	1 344
Source of water, public system or private company .....	51 740	47 908	43 858	3 714	118	2 743	3 070	3 261	820	1 338
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	47 470	44 353	41 927	3 082	35	2 732	2 896	3 062	813	1 344
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	235	220	174	—	15	8	—	17	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	77	62	35	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	113	113	113	—	—	8	—	17	—	—
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>56 607</b>	<b>49 094</b>	<b>40 338</b>	<b>5 051</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 875</b>	<b>2 944</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1 257</b>
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas .....	16 056	15 267	14 882	789	—	611	554	1 686	229	788
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	1 744	1 415	1 096	227	102	38	63	69	23	5
Electricity .....	6 581	5 596	4 486	710	275	261	272	479	37	137
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	29 559	24 957	18 694	2 890	1 712	1 617	1 890	622	497	313
All other fuels .....	2 487	1 695	1 021	419	373	103	54	88	22	14
No fuel used .....	180	164	159	16	—	—	42	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None .....	5 670	5 391	5 077	207	72	322	105	119	117	211
1 .....	19 806	17 946	16 147	1 485	375	988	967	1 533	327	490
2 .....	23 193	19 516	15 109	2 417	1 260	1 025	1 327	1 140	304	444
3 or more .....	7 938	6 241	4 005	942	755	295	476	152	60	112
Vehicles per household .....	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>32 206</b>	<b>26 069</b>	<b>18 571</b>	<b>3 869</b>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>308</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	2 422	1 907	1 356	316	199	154	99	92	27	14
1985 to 1988 .....	8 967	6 865	4 596	1 440	662	372	531	259	63	38
1980 to 1984 .....	5 154	4 109	2 699	609	436	409	328	189	45	55
1970 to 1979 .....	6 723	5 364	3 583	777	582	341	381	129	73	46
1969 or earlier .....	8 940	7 824	6 337	727	389	609	504	116	214	155
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>24 401</b>	<b>23 025</b>	<b>21 767</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>2 159</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>949</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	10 088	9 514	9 018	523	51	388	434	1 088	140	289
1985 to 1988 .....	8 516	8 010	7 551	414	92	347	312	848	163	376
1980 to 1984 .....	2 882	2 746	2 577	131	5	210	164	131	45	126
1970 to 1979 .....	1 907	1 773	1 710	91	43	84	118	92	15	99
1969 or earlier .....	1 008	982	911	23	3	76	4	—	23	59
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit .....	2 586	2 427	2 343	124	35	65	17	43	17	64
Householder 65 years and over .....	11 355	10 285	8 781	788	282	630	691	305	272	360
Owner-occupied housing units .....	6 953	6 084	4 856	607	262	380	448	145	155	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	54	54	36	—	—	8	—	8	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	360	334	311	14	12	—	—	—	—	10
No vehicle available .....	3 003	2 849	2 653	104	50	198	82	29	68	147
Complete plumbing facilities .....	56 417	48 919	40 190	5 051	2 447	2 622	2 875	2 927	808	1 257
1.00 or less persons per room .....	55 561	48 192	39 526	4 970	2 399	2 575	2 822	2 898	785	1 239
1.01 or more persons per room .....	856	727	664	81	48	47	53	29	23	18
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	190	175	148	—	15	8	—	17	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	186	171	148	—	15	8	—	17	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	52 752	53 331	47 774	49 147	52 250	43 870	73 006	41 730	43 815	38 304
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	27 093	26 895	26 619	29 915	33 445	23 816	31 566	31 943	21 380	25 995
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	4 566	4 186	3 876	244	136	254	127	118	95	93
Owner-occupied housing units .....	987	782	585	93	112	37	31	23	22	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	3 579	3 404	3 291	151	24	217	96	95	73	87



**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11
All housing units.....	392	1 225	1 432	1 405	874	1 440	1 481	1 607	2 033
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	—	15	19	23	178	43
1985 to 1988 .....	21	127	41	17	—	131	1 001	288	118
1980 to 1984 .....	—	22	—	13	33	380	266	418	228
1970 to 1979 .....	—	37	177	52	—	325	69	171	157
1960 to 1969 .....	—	14	81	85	5	185	37	104	434
1950 to 1959 .....	6	26	122	181	64	251	36	144	307
1940 to 1949 .....	—	29	121	285	77	73	24	33	293
1939 or earlier .....	365	970	890	772	680	76	25	271	453
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	19	272	80	15	21	—	5	12	—
1 bedroom .....	173	576	609	161	117	124	177	292	54
2 bedrooms .....	174	258	438	422	344	398	1 030	650	548
3 bedrooms .....	26	76	233	569	233	753	215	449	1 084
4 bedrooms .....	—	36	49	228	136	120	33	174	322
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	7	23	10	23	45	21	30	25
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	36	—	—	—	—	101	172	190	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	12	14	23	16	—	52	222	104	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	31	—	—	—	—	—	52	47	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	392	1 198	1 420	1 405	874	1 440	1 481	1 591	2 033
Source of water, public system or private company .....	388	1 205	1 432	1 405	874	1 440	1 410	1 499	1 997
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	388	1 203	1 432	1 405	874	1 408	1 286	1 910	1 836
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	6	41	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	6	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	311	990	1 269	1 341	815	1 376	1 252	1 449	1 956
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	198	315	398	330	337	491	669	495	264
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	43	47	34	20	25	47	30	125
Electricity .....	56	49	256	22	24	277	283	174	176
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	51	531	543	927	427	530	222	647	1 283
All other fuels .....	6	33	12	23	7	45	31	96	108
No fuel used .....	—	19	13	5	—	8	—	7	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	77	467	263	79	81	72	33	85	97
1 .....	189	390	710	533	318	495	392	474	596
2 .....	41	118	255	644	322	662	663	732	928
3 or more .....	4	15	41	85	94	147	164	158	335
Vehicles per household .....	.9	.7	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	40	82	143	869	307	875	446	923	1 663
1989 to March 1990 .....	6	5	10	53	19	62	39	68	103
1985 to 1988 .....	15	27	45	160	91	299	230	282	281
1980 to 1984 .....	7	16	18	126	51	169	57	139	320
1970 to 1979 .....	12	12	25	163	41	145	64	202	401
1969 or earlier .....	—	22	45	367	105	200	56	232	558
Renter-occupied housing units .....	271	908	1 126	472	508	501	806	526	293
1989 to March 1990 .....	120	402	451	148	196	151	379	302	75
1985 to 1988 .....	90	306	363	157	190	212	389	161	143
1980 to 1984 .....	24	95	112	45	55	91	38	22	37
1970 to 1979 .....	32	55	139	58	37	47	—	15	32
1969 or earlier .....	5	50	61	64	30	—	—	26	6
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	27	271	90	18	28	31	11	26	43
Householder 65 years and over .....	74	226	341	449	168	201	72	208	520
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	28	48	336	63	189	37	173	493
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	7	56	6	—	6	—	—	8	29
No vehicle available .....	44	139	130	68	49	11	15	50	91
Complete plumbing facilities .....	305	957	1 265	1 341	815	1 376	1 252	1 449	1 956
1.00 or less persons per room .....	298	926	1 221	1 341	805	1 359	1 244	1 438	1 933
1.01 or more persons per room .....	7	31	44	—	10	17	8	11	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	6	33	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	6	33	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	69 367	27 994	52 183	55 244	46 591	53 357	59 623	46 311	44 670
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	23 954	19 175	26 409	30 284	31 982	29 229	38 178	32 998	28 033
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	55	338	175	65	70	53	66	80	114
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	5	—	22	19	6	11	12	86
Renter-occupied housing units .....	55	333	175	43	51	47	55	68	28



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.								
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20
All housing units .....	780	1 632	1 222	1 257	1 762	1 036	2 478	1 051	1 019
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	—	—	114	10	4	—
1985 to 1988 .....	72	44	80	104	72	67	138	59	22
1980 to 1984 .....	35	112	123	16	—	67	86	73	149
1970 to 1979 .....	43	73	261	24	25	22	259	76	95
1960 to 1969 .....	25	88	156	29	131	94	137	10	29
1950 to 1959 .....	58	47	21	18	202	42	338	231	53
1940 to 1949 .....	86	205	82	54	125	61	374	77	23
1939 or earlier .....	461	1 063	499	1 012	1 207	569	1 136	521	648
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	11	45	188	34	16	21	—	—	6
1 bedroom .....	100	584	453	246	446	335	412	228	282
2 bedrooms .....	289	615	268	350	652	399	970	425	458
3 bedrooms .....	237	259	260	495	492	205	771	321	216
4 bedrooms .....	117	99	53	122	156	64	262	64	47
5 or more bedrooms .....	26	30	—	10	—	12	63	13	10
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	20	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	16	68	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	780	1 625	1 186	1 225	1 735	1 013	2 459	1 051	1 019
Source of water, public system or private company .....	780	1 632	1 199	1 257	1 762	1 036	2 464	1 051	1 019
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	775	1 632	1 199	1 257	1 762	1 036	2 454	1 051	1 006
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	16	37	7	—	15	10	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	9	—	7	—	—	10	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	7	25	—	—	9	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	745	1 412	960	1 036	1 534	955	2 299	908	885
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	234	549	445	702	893	373	827	412	524
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	21	89	29	9	33	15	25	34	46
Electricity .....	65	135	226	76	58	177	210	153	77
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	407	625	252	234	530	352	1 218	271	238
All other fuels .....	—	7	8	—	20	38	19	20	—
No fuel used .....	18	7	—	15	—	—	—	18	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	66	346	505	233	309	239	155	116	211
1 .....	258	633	311	529	695	423	1 045	402	419
2 .....	310	380	121	218	435	269	798	335	221
3 or more .....	111	53	23	56	95	24	301	55	34
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	1.1	.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	447	290	98	119	337	284	1 092	247	164
1989 to March 1990 .....	27	24	12	4	7	26	68	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	80	92	4	5	80	48	186	65	31
1980 to 1984 .....	72	28	8	19	15	33	160	36	45
1970 to 1979 .....	107	31	23	37	87	51	207	6	24
1969 or earlier .....	161	115	51	54	148	126	471	140	64
Renter-occupied housing units .....	298	1 122	862	917	1 197	671	1 207	661	721
1989 to March 1990 .....	129	525	346	381	548	280	485	314	259
1985 to 1988 .....	135	334	225	278	381	225	360	198	224
1980 to 1984 .....	11	47	158	94	137	73	200	93	150
1970 to 1979 .....	12	102	104	114	73	35	108	44	48
1969 or earlier .....	11	64	29	50	58	58	54	12	40
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	12	189	208	200	245	112	85	70	182
Householder 65 years and over .....	186	353	371	188	255	268	454	155	247
Owner-occupied housing units .....	126	100	53	51	122	96	295	84	34
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	37	43	9	23	—	—	10	23
No vehicle available .....	66	178	253	88	133	123	83	48	113
Complete plumbing facilities .....	745	1 396	935	1 029	1 534	946	2 289	908	885
1.00 or less persons per room .....	740	1 358	884	994	1 520	899	2 254	887	869
1.01 or more persons per room .....	5	38	51	35	14	47	35	21	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	16	25	7	—	9	10	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	16	25	7	—	9	10	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	50 556	39 423	31 570	29 099	36 174	38 083	43 739	33 860	36 829
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	33 940	23 379	13 602	24 066	25 414	18 596	26 238	29 110	19 643
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	45	235	362	164	258	108	169	104	167
Owner-occupied housing units .....	10	—	10	17	15	19	9	39	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	35	235	352	147	243	89	160	65	167

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.						Remainder of Hillsborough County	
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27
All housing units .....	2 030	1 359	1 501	2 767	2 266	1 753	—	2 879
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	29	10	19	51	50	52	—	42
1985 to 1988 .....	136	25	114	284	269	245	—	355
1980 to 1984 .....	143	67	168	203	264	195	—	431
1970 to 1979 .....	104	26	149	571	220	406	—	585
1960 to 1969 .....	83	166	139	380	303	315	—	296
1950 to 1959 .....	172	301	223	668	632	267	—	178
1940 to 1949 .....	131	181	198	137	265	110	—	182
1939 or earlier .....	1 232	583	491	473	263	163	—	810
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	7	32	10	—	—	—	—	9
1 bedroom .....	276	222	182	264	285	243	—	237
2 bedrooms .....	895	414	559	1 132	702	465	—	823
3 bedrooms .....	659	489	535	988	1 009	780	—	1 242
4 bedrooms .....	177	170	165	334	259	235	—	447
5 or more bedrooms .....	16	32	50	49	11	30	—	121
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	109	5	25	80	179	17	—	33
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	13	—	—	8	94	6	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	14	—	6	—	106	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	2 030	1 353	1 485	2 767	2 266	1 748	—	2 843
Source of water, public system or private company .....	2 030	1 340	1 501	2 743	2 266	1 639	—	1 580
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	2 009	1 291	1 468	2 732	2 197	1 201	—	723
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	8	8	5	—	36
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	17
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 872	1 327	1 383	2 630	2 100	1 649	—	2 736
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	1 110	309	354	611	561	224	—	9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	59	28	31	38	11	97	—	99
Electricity .....	134	109	89	261	268	206	—	228
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	550	848	858	1 617	1 195	1 016	—	2 066
All other fuels .....	19	33	51	103	58	106	—	329
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	359	118	144	322	109	39	—	130
1 .....	729	511	552	988	717	521	—	645
2 .....	580	570	527	1 025	921	819	—	1 299
3 or more .....	204	128	160	295	353	270	—	662
Vehicles per household .....	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	—	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	591	904	844	1 525	1 633	1 290	—	2 293
1989 to March 1990 .....	48	50	54	154	166	119	—	132
1985 to 1988 .....	211	187	194	372	353	367	—	750
1980 to 1984 .....	52	108	101	49	228	225	—	427
1970 to 1979 .....	81	114	214	341	289	277	—	518
1969 or earlier .....	199	445	281	609	597	302	—	466
Renter-occupied housing units .....	1 281	423	539	1 105	467	359	—	443
1989 to March 1990 .....	439	207	228	388	115	199	—	212
1985 to 1988 .....	489	154	191	347	163	137	—	148
1980 to 1984 .....	161	48	57	210	92	11	—	44
1970 to 1979 .....	137	—	27	84	77	6	—	34
1969 or earlier .....	55	14	36	76	20	6	—	5
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	157	33	80	65	9	10	—	24
Householder 65 years and over .....	293	444	307	630	500	243	—	514
Owner-occupied housing units .....	118	327	242	380	371	226	—	421
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
No telephone in unit .....	11	—	23	—	—	10	—	—
No vehicle available .....	157	93	96	198	67	34	—	72
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 872	1 327	1 383	2 622	2 092	1 644	—	2 719
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 852	1 305	1 362	2 575	2 085	1 633	—	2 691
1.01 or more persons per room .....	20	22	21	47	7	11	—	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	8	8	5	—	17
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	8	8	5	—	13
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	40 554	39 461	43 107	43 870	45 844	47 218	—	51 874
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	27 078	27 507	27 429	23 816	28 760	30 172	—	29 768
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	190	79	142	254	61	89	—	55
Owner-occupied housing units .....	30	18	52	37	38	48	—	48
Renter-occupied housing units .....	160	61	90	217	23	41	—	7

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County—Con.			Merrimack County			Rockingham County	
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 310	Tract 40	Tract 500
All housing units .....	2 143	4 156	—	3 486	1 904	—	1 354	1 192
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	14	32	—	95	73	—	3	18
1985 to 1988 .....	343	910	—	881	266	—	229	149
1980 to 1984 .....	350	592	—	365	189	—	235	147
1970 to 1979 .....	323	1 199	—	750	654	—	292	349
1960 to 1969 .....	231	596	—	622	221	—	207	135
1950 to 1959 .....	487	392	—	289	134	—	100	85
1940 to 1949 .....	141	128	—	105	71	—	94	37
1939 or earlier .....	254	307	—	379	296	—	194	272
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	17	—	—	19	62	—	—	6
1 bedroom .....	255	136	—	264	274	—	41	43
2 bedrooms .....	921	405	—	1 209	707	—	292	202
3 bedrooms .....	723	1 706	—	1 396	638	—	715	679
4 bedrooms .....	191	1 702	—	527	166	—	256	215
5 or more bedrooms .....	36	207	—	71	57	—	50	47
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	237	76	—	300	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	92	43	—	173	34	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	40	9	—	92	6	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	2 143	4 156	—	3 486	1 894	—	1 354	1 192
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 668	802	—	2 457	1 257	—	94	24
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 461	242	—	1 933	1 149	—	11	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Owner-occupied housing units .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	2 023	3 997	—	3 254	1 797	—	1 302	1 160
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	264	112	—	645	144	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	96	124	—	158	69	—	53	49
Electricity .....	438	444	—	408	302	—	146	129
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	1 139	3 058	—	1 743	1 147	—	922	790
All other fuels .....	86	259	—	284	135	—	181	192
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	100	84	—	68	139	—	34	38
1 .....	599	555	—	881	604	—	186	189
2 .....	1 014	2 094	—	1 626	791	—	663	597
3 or more .....	310	1 264	—	679	263	—	419	336
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	2.3	—	1.9	1.7	—	2.3	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 485	3 720	—	2 538	1 331	—	1 192	1 076
1989 to March 1990 .....	125	294	—	159	157	—	88	111
1985 to 1988 .....	378	1 141	—	985	455	—	360	302
1980 to 1984 .....	211	772	—	391	218	—	251	185
1970 to 1979 .....	272	991	—	525	252	—	272	310
1969 or earlier .....	499	522	—	478	249	—	221	168
Renter-occupied housing units .....	538	277	—	716	466	—	110	84
1989 to March 1990 .....	163	121	—	336	187	—	32	19
1985 to 1988 .....	208	103	—	254	160	—	42	50
1980 to 1984 .....	96	29	—	87	44	—	—	5
1970 to 1979 .....	9	20	—	23	68	—	36	7
1969 or earlier .....	62	4	—	16	7	—	—	3
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	60	—	—	46	78	—	11	24
Householder 65 years and over .....	448	542	—	494	294	—	124	158
Owner-occupied housing units .....	328	479	—	422	185	—	115	147
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	23	—	—	14	—	—	—	12
No vehicle available .....	75	49	—	35	69	—	25	25
Complete plumbing facilities .....	2 013	3 997	—	3 254	1 797	—	1 295	1 152
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 978	3 997	—	3 242	1 728	—	1 275	1 124
1.01 or more persons per room .....	35	—	—	12	69	—	20	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
1.00 or less persons per room .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	42 412	86 328	—	54 195	39 520	—	55 614	48 523
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	28 413	40 968	—	34 797	22 414	—	33 280	33 661
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	134	121	—	113	131	—	70	66
Owner-occupied housing units .....	70	79	—	41	52	—	53	59
Renter-occupied housing units .....	64	42	—	72	79	—	17	7



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)		Merrimack County (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County		Monchester city, Hillsborough County				
		Total	Monchester city			Tract 24		Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	24 864	20 599	14 300	2 483	1 782	1 304		1 625	440	319	116	
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>												
With a mortgage .....	17 646	14 344	9 479	1 855	1 447	803		1 173	350	138	58	
Less than \$300 .....	104	95	95	—	9	—		6	—	—	6	
\$300 to \$399 .....	301	257	186	32	12	6		9	7	—	—	
\$400 to \$499 .....	927	740	539	134	53	68		—	27	5	13	
\$500 to \$599 .....	1 174	1 034	735	60	80	99		130	19	16	8	
\$600 to \$799 .....	2 594	2 117	1 485	290	187	167		148	36	46	—	
\$800 to \$999 .....	2 973	2 394	1 774	374	205	126		167	103	27	13	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	6 768	5 371	3 703	757	640	316		309	120	38	11	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	1 802	1 437	714	161	204	10		260	23	6	—	
\$2,000 or more .....	1 003	899	248	47	57	11		150	9	—	7	
Median (dollars) .....	1 043	1 038	993	1 021	1 116	904		1 188	939	864	817	
Not mortgaged .....	7 218	6 255	4 821	628	335	501		452	90	181	58	
Less than \$100 .....	51	51	51	—	—	—		—	—	—	6	
\$100 to \$199 .....	470	432	385	19	19	53		23	6	8	6	
\$200 to \$299 .....	2 340	2 065	1 542	190	85	211		78	34	62	18	
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 767	2 312	1 828	324	131	182		81	37	77	20	
\$400 to \$499 .....	1 033	899	657	53	81	44		110	13	15	8	
\$500 or more .....	557	496	358	42	19	11		160	—	19	—	
Median (dollars) .....	324	322	320	330	357	294		457	310	320	295	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>												
Less than \$20,000 .....	3 264	2 722	2 217	332	210	221		186	55	94	36	
Less than 20 percent .....	468	434	405	18	16	48		11	25	15	20	
20 to 24 percent .....	470	410	333	48	12	30		15	11	—	—	
25 to 29 percent .....	389	306	237	48	35	19		23	—	20	—	
30 to 34 percent .....	264	222	214	37	5	22		10	8	—	8	
35 percent or more .....	1 588	1 282	1 008	181	125	102		125	7	48	8	
Not computed .....	85	68	20	—	17	—		7	—	—	—	
Median .....	35.0	34.0	32.9	37.3	50.0+	33.1		50.0+	20.8	35.4	19.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	4 095	3 375	2 498	446	279	272		165	54	60	27	
Less than 20 percent .....	1 702	1 465	1 015	158	74	118		32	14	32	22	
20 to 24 percent .....	564	471	367	61	32	24		—	—	28	—	
25 to 29 percent .....	352	264	201	55	33	16		10	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent .....	379	272	192	65	42	25		38	—	—	—	
35 percent or more .....	1 098	903	723	107	88	89		34	40	—	5	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
Median .....	23.1	22.4	23.2	25.4	28.9	23.8		25.0	38.0	19.5	15.7	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	6 151	5 116	3 771	598	437	319		393	145	64	21	
Less than 20 percent .....	2 433	2 139	1 669	208	86	154		196	70	27	21	
20 to 24 percent .....	854	638	465	127	89	47		14	14	25	—	
25 to 29 percent .....	977	845	583	73	59	37		51	25	7	—	
30 to 34 percent .....	800	644	538	73	83	37		32	6	5	—	
35 percent or more .....	1 087	850	516	117	120	44		49	30	—	—	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
Median .....	23.8	23.3	22.3	23.6	28.7	20.6		20.0	20.9	21.0	16.5	
\$50,000 or more .....	11 354	9 386	5 814	1 107	861	492		881	186	101	32	
Less than 20 percent .....	6 434	5 448	3 610	579	407	358		493	83	77	18	
20 to 24 percent .....	2 261	1 794	1 103	268	199	44		178	64	—	7	
25 to 29 percent .....	1 665	1 358	741	165	142	79		120	21	13	—	
30 to 34 percent .....	625	485	283	60	80	—		55	18	11	7	
35 percent or more .....	369	301	77	35	33	11		35	—	—	—	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
Median .....	18.4	18.1	17.3	19.5	20.6	14.0		18.6	20.8	13.6	19.2	
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	24 318	22 966	21 737	1 182	170	1 084		1 023	2 159	386	949	
<b>GROSS RENT</b>												
Less than \$100 .....	189	181	172	8	—	8		—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199 .....	1 391	1 309	1 273	75	7	117		5	27	17	—	
\$200 to \$299 .....	1 211	1 155	1 052	47	9	97		3	13	8	67	
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 152	2 034	1 972	113	5	152		11	47	76	48	
\$400 to \$499 .....	4 596	4 402	4 249	181	13	256		74	299	36	128	
\$500 to \$599 .....	5 731	5 519	5 267	202	10	206		249	705	96	190	
\$600 to \$749 .....	5 648	5 417	5 224	190	41	143		543	909	80	260	
\$750 to \$999 .....	2 388	2 078	1 878	284	26	84		58	136	43	194	
\$1,000 or more .....	604	531	368	41	32	—		72	8	9	47	
No cash rent .....	408	340	282	41	27	21		8	15	13	15	
Median (dollars) .....	541	539	537	573	708	435		635	597	478	511	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>												
Less than \$10,000 .....	4 726	4 468	4 297	226	32	288		118	168	140	159	
Less than 20 percent .....	173	157	148	16	—	15		—	8	17	—	
20 to 24 percent .....	239	224	195	15	—	16		—	—	—	32	
25 to 29 percent .....	555	527	505	24	4	38		—	—	13	18	
30 to 34 percent .....	358	342	327	16	—	57		—	—	11	16	
35 percent or more .....	3 043	2 909	2 827	124	10	145		109	122	99	88	
Not computed .....	358	309	295	31	18	17		9	38	—	5	
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	38.2		50.0+	50.0+	46.6	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	4 843	4 612	4 362	222	9	259		162	329	70	230	
Less than 20 percent .....	192	176	176	16	—	—		2	19	—	—	
20 to 24 percent .....	286	261	261	25	4	29		4	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent .....	543	516	485	27	—	68		11	19	9	22	
30 to 34 percent .....	720	687	645	24	9	48		—	9	19	33	
35 percent or more .....	2 998	2 868	2 715	130	—	103		141	267	42	175	
Not computed .....	104	104	80	—	—	11		4	15	—	—	
Median .....	39.2	39.2	39.2	40.2	32.5	32.8		45.9	42.1	44.1	45.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	7 457	7 138	6 785	279	40	279		359	799	96	242	
Less than 20 percent .....	1 469	1 438	1 356	26	5	71		58	110	23	73	
20 to 24 percent .....	2 021	1 972	1 888	42	7	69		45	230	38	75	
25 to 29 percent .....	1 971	1 865	1 781	100	6	80		127	217	8	39	
30 to 34 percent .....	1 038	1 006	965	27	5	47		47	124	23	55	
35 percent or more .....	850	779	722	67	4	12		78	118	4	—	
Not computed .....	108	78	73	17	13	—		4	—	—	—	
Median .....	25.5	25.3	25.3	28.1	26.3	25.0		27.9	26.4	23.3	23.2	
\$35,000 or more .....	7 292	6 748	6 293	455	89	258		384	863	80	318	
Less than 20 percent .....	5 170	4 864	4 621	276	30	190		247	706	58	218	
20 to 24 percent .....	1 407	1 278	1 162	92	37	41		104	120	—	71	
25 to 29 percent .....	431	336	313	78	17	22		11	29	—	14	
30 to 34 percent .....	158	153	107	—	5	—		22	8	—	—	
35 percent or more .....	30	30	18	—	—	—		—	—	9	—	
Not computed .....	96	87	72	9	—	5		—	—	13	15	
Median .....	17.2	17.0	16.9	18.2	22.0	14.1		18.4	17.1	15.6	16.3	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>1 543</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage.....	5	33	29	397	60	627	296	588	1 020
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
\$300 to \$399.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	37
\$400 to \$499.....	—	5	4	29	—	5	5	20	70
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	21	5	16	18	18	64
\$600 to \$799.....	—	—	—	59	4	85	6	80	200
\$800 to \$999.....	5	3	6	65	5	145	61	186	160
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	13	15	151	37	299	149	238	388
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	5	—	47	9	65	36	30	79
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	4	25	—	12	21	7	—
Median (dollars).....	975	1 047	1 225	1 067	1 138	1 086	1 153	983	952
Not mortgaged.....	7	20	12	273	63	188	57	208	523
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	—	9	17	—	41	38
\$200 to \$299.....	—	15	3	47	7	36	9	95	164
\$300 to \$399.....	—	5	—	129	21	43	25	62	260
\$400 to \$499.....	7	—	9	66	20	54	5	10	15
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	31	6	38	18	—	35
Median (dollars).....	425	272	438	361	377	392	386	276	316
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000.....	—	30	3	78	28	85	15	117	248
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	3	5	—	9	9	21	60
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	6	5	9	—	51	41
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	22	4	6	—	12	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	16	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	—	17	—	39	12	45	6	33	117
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	45.0	17.5	36.7	43.0	37.5	19.2	23.7	30.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	5	4	87	8	132	26	144	354
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	32	4	13	—	60	150
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	—	12	4	19	12	5	29
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	3	—	22	—	7	61
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	21	5
35 percent or more.....	—	—	4	40	—	50	14	51	109
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	22.5	50.0+	24.8	20.0	32.1	41.7	30.0	24.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7	13	9	153	15	200	79	371	371
Less than 20 percent.....	7	5	4	88	15	62	12	71	143
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	33	—	12	—	28	54
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	5	21	—	46	20	63	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	3	—	5	—	27	15	42	69
35 percent or more.....	—	5	—	6	—	53	32	15	82
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	32.5	25.5	14.4	14.2	27.8	32.5	25.8	23.9
\$50,000 or more.....	5	5	25	352	72	398	233	316	570
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	15	249	37	213	137	186	373
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	—	40	24	91	58	57	105
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	10	36	6	55	31	37	67
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	19	5	32	7	29	25
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	7	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	27.5	17.9	16.6	19.7	19.3	18.6	18.6	16.1
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>271</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100.....	—	45	7	—	5	4	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	29	138	19	11	16	13	—	2	—
\$200 to \$299.....	4	45	29	22	13	4	—	—	17
\$300 to \$399.....	81	236	90	38	23	62	—	14	21
\$400 to \$499.....	45	165	309	113	88	141	9	66	42
\$500 to \$599.....	33	133	306	74	157	147	61	240	27
\$600 to \$749.....	41	84	253	128	125	41	379	160	102
\$750 to \$999.....	38	26	108	63	65	66	288	22	66
\$1,000 or more.....	—	23	—	11	11	20	56	8	3
No cash rent.....	—	13	5	12	5	3	13	14	15
Median (dollars).....	443	392	532	567	570	516	728	577	632
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000.....	86	412	244	59	52	47	61	60	28
Less than 20 percent.....	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	9	37	12	11	7	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	42	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	62	278	204	42	45	38	40	48	15
Not computed.....	—	6	24	6	—	—	21	12	5
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	30	196	300	91	93	132	59	41	41
Less than 20 percent.....	5	—	6	—	13	4	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	7	24	—	—	8	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	26	54	9	4	14	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	10	61	24	14	32	—	9	6
35 percent or more.....	12	123	179	58	49	68	59	23	29
Not computed.....	—	13	—	—	5	—	—	—	6
Median.....	32.5	38.4	38.7	41.1	39.2	35.3	48.3	36.8	39.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	87	152	241	149	170	183	224	164	133
Less than 20 percent.....	18	67	21	28	30	24	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	38	23	60	35	56	94	37	75	19
25 to 29 percent.....	7	36	64	38	54	15	38	60	48
30 to 34 percent.....	18	26	57	27	18	41	78	18	35
35 percent or more.....	6	—	34	21	12	6	71	—	22
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	2	9
Median.....	23.4	22.0	27.9	26.5	24.9	23.5	32.4	24.8	29.5
\$35,000 or more.....	68	148	341	173	193	139	462	261	91
Less than 20 percent.....	35	118	260	108	148	97	256	227	68
20 to 24 percent.....	27	7	81	42	17	29	160	26	23
25 to 29 percent.....	6	23	—	17	21	—	31	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	13	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	8	—
Median.....	19.5	14.2	15.0	18.1	15.8	17.6	19.3	17.0	18.2



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	326	135	37	25	154	153	805	155	70	
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage .....	212	86	22	10	98	84	459	50	54	
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
\$300 to \$399 .....	7	—	—	—	11	5	17	—	—	
\$400 to \$499 .....	13	12	—	—	—	—	34	—	12	
\$500 to \$599 .....	17	—	5	4	15	—	37	—	8	
\$600 to \$799 .....	29	18	—	6	24	12	112	5	9	
\$800 to \$999 .....	30	—	4	—	16	15	74	12	—	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	106	46	7	—	32	52	164	27	19	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	10	10	6	—	—	—	13	6	6	
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) .....	1 029	1 071	1 125	608	693	1 086	902	1 095	689	
Not mortgaged .....	114	49	15	15	56	69	346	105	16	
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199 .....	9	15	11	—	—	15	—	22	—	
\$200 to \$299 .....	15	24	4	5	27	8	104	53	—	
\$300 to \$399 .....	68	6	—	—	22	23	187	30	16	
\$400 to \$499 .....	18	4	—	10	7	16	40	—	—	
\$500 or more .....	4	—	—	—	—	7	15	—	—	
Median (dollars) .....	339	237	171	413	302	334	323	261	364	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000 .....	58	23	5	4	16	40	122	48	9	
Less than 20 percent .....	—	9	5	—	8	3	—	7	—	
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	4	37	9	—	
25 to 29 percent .....	9	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	
30 to 34 percent .....	13	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more .....	36	—	—	4	—	33	73	32	9	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median .....	38.9	27.1	12.5	50.0+	25.0	50.0+	36.5	50.0+	45.0	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	49	38	15	12	49	18	187	51	29	
Less than 20 percent .....	29	23	6	6	20	—	106	41	—	
20 to 24 percent .....	14	—	—	—	7	12	17	—	15	
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	5	6	15	—	17	—	—	
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	6	—	
35 percent or more .....	6	15	4	—	7	—	28	4	14	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median .....	14.2	18.8	26.5	22.5	23.2	23.8	17.8	10.9	24.8	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	97	17	4	9	40	38	291	33	13	
Less than 20 percent .....	27	11	4	9	17	23	144	11	13	
20 to 24 percent .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	
25 to 29 percent .....	11	6	—	—	7	—	61	—	—	
30 to 34 percent .....	36	—	—	—	9	7	16	11	—	
35 percent or more .....	5	—	—	—	7	8	38	11	—	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median .....	26.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	27.1	11.7	20.2	32.5	10.4	
\$50,000 or more .....	122	57	13	—	49	57	205	23	19	
Less than 20 percent .....	86	27	4	—	40	19	139	10	8	
20 to 24 percent .....	15	30	—	—	9	30	27	—	5	
25 to 29 percent .....	21	—	3	—	—	—	19	13	—	
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	6	—	—	8	20	—	6	
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median .....	13.3	20.2	29.2	—	11.4	21.6	14.2	25.6	21.5	
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	298	1 122	862	917	1 197	671	1 207	661	721	
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100 .....	—	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199 .....	5	66	239	75	58	72	63	19	111	
\$200 to \$299 .....	6	63	139	28	53	75	37	25	94	
\$300 to \$399 .....	5	125	103	116	133	119	114	17	67	
\$400 to \$499 .....	20	314	170	194	282	122	283	162	136	
\$500 to \$599 .....	71	277	111	283	266	159	344	197	156	
\$600 to \$749 .....	63	195	85	180	308	80	239	175	90	
\$750 to \$999 .....	105	58	—	30	75	44	77	52	57	
\$1,000 or more .....	17	—	—	—	9	—	14	6	6	
No cash rent .....	6	5	—	11	13	—	36	8	4	
Median (dollars) .....	709	490	344	513	525	441	538	565	458	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000 .....	32	248	460	187	218	156	238	64	232	
Less than 20 percent .....	—	15	22	—	7	—	10	—	—	
20 to 24 percent .....	—	5	60	—	7	—	9	—	18	
25 to 29 percent .....	—	27	69	25	7	62	26	9	47	
30 to 34 percent .....	—	11	52	24	7	—	17	4	24	
35 percent or more .....	32	168	226	127	146	94	167	51	143	
Not computed .....	—	22	31	11	44	—	9	—	—	
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	37.1	50.0+	50.0+	49.4	50.0+	50.0+	47.1	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	46	281	237	213	255	246	183	153	191	
Less than 20 percent .....	5	18	28	14	6	3	—	6	20	
20 to 24 percent .....	—	19	18	27	25	51	6	—	5	
25 to 29 percent .....	6	26	40	8	11	30	5	22	18	
30 to 34 percent .....	6	41	27	25	75	50	38	7	31	
35 percent or more .....	29	177	124	139	138	112	124	110	117	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	
Median .....	40.0	37.6	35.4	40.4	36.5	33.9	39.9	42.6	43.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	70	394	106	311	496	218	495	223	184	
Less than 20 percent .....	5	99	38	96	137	38	72	59	52	
20 to 24 percent .....	26	112	22	110	124	68	162	71	28	
25 to 29 percent .....	19	96	31	41	143	51	126	50	54	
30 to 34 percent .....	7	55	7	17	35	20	87	34	32	
35 percent or more .....	7	32	8	47	44	41	31	9	14	
Not computed .....	6	—	—	—	13	—	17	—	4	
Median .....	25.3	24.4	23.4	22.7	24.2	25.3	25.2	23.7	25.9	
\$35,000 or more .....	150	199	59	206	228	51	291	221	114	
Less than 20 percent .....	77	186	38	171	189	38	238	170	97	
20 to 24 percent .....	43	13	21	25	26	13	24	51	11	
25 to 29 percent .....	30	—	—	—	13	—	6	—	6	
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Median .....	19.8	13.9	14.1	15.6	14.7	17.6	14.2	17.0	15.1	



**Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester city, Hillsborough County—Con.						Remainder of Hillsborough County	
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 27
Specified owner-occupied housing units	298	749	697	1 304	1 381	1 105	—	1 746
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage	198	436	437	803	883	873	—	1 317
Less than \$300	9	27	—	—	10	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399	6	9	12	6	24	20	—	27
\$400 to \$499	3	31	61	68	98	24	—	85
\$500 to \$599	10	54	41	99	77	53	—	98
\$600 to \$799	31	78	50	167	140	140	—	215
\$800 to \$999	53	87	85	126	145	181	—	203
\$1,000 to \$1,499	86	141	183	316	354	402	—	549
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	9	5	10	35	44	—	102
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	11	—	2	—	38
Median (dollars)	946	847	937	904	954	1 010	—	1 021
Not mortgaged	100	313	260	501	498	232	—	429
Less than \$100	—	9	11	—	7	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	14	40	29	53	23	6	—	30
\$200 to \$299	31	125	111	211	173	83	—	157
\$300 to \$399	49	102	88	182	213	82	—	123
\$400 to \$499	6	37	16	44	76	51	—	75
\$500 or more	—	—	5	11	6	3	—	44
Median (dollars)	310	289	285	294	323	326	—	319
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000	65	173	114	221	217	127	—	129
Less than 20 percent	8	34	29	48	49	21	—	21
20 to 24 percent	7	35	—	30	36	27	—	33
25 to 29 percent	6	16	33	19	27	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	16	42	11	22	24	13	—	—
35 percent or more	28	46	41	102	81	66	—	57
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Median	33.6	30.2	29.2	33.1	29.4	37.5	—	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	51	145	112	272	253	151	—	345
Less than 20 percent	17	75	62	118	95	58	—	157
20 to 24 percent	12	25	18	24	37	21	—	46
25 to 29 percent	—	15	—	16	7	17	—	40
30 to 34 percent	—	5	5	25	22	12	—	13
35 percent or more	22	25	27	89	92	43	—	89
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.5	19.1	19.1	23.8	24.3	24.2	—	21.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	59	216	228	319	400	318	—	487
Less than 20 percent	25	84	115	154	210	101	—	191
20 to 24 percent	15	32	17	47	24	49	—	48
25 to 29 percent	14	48	30	37	50	58	—	110
30 to 34 percent	5	42	52	37	37	82	—	39
35 percent or more	—	10	14	44	79	28	—	99
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.5	23.8	19.7	20.6	18.6	25.8	—	25.2
\$50,000 or more	123	215	243	492	511	509	—	785
Less than 20 percent	78	149	147	358	362	302	—	384
20 to 24 percent	45	19	50	44	71	129	—	116
25 to 29 percent	—	47	41	79	69	48	—	186
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	9	21	—	34
35 percent or more	—	—	—	11	—	9	—	65
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	14.1	17.5	14.0	14.9	18.7	—	20.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 281	423	539	1 084	467	359	—	422
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100	—	13	7	8	5	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	56	49	20	117	13	2	—	15
\$200 to \$299	80	22	38	97	21	—	—	30
\$300 to \$399	139	30	35	152	9	21	—	29
\$400 to \$499	228	80	122	256	134	109	—	67
\$500 to \$599	404	91	103	206	60	67	—	102
\$600 to \$749	262	68	131	143	104	99	—	71
\$750 to \$999	84	44	58	84	86	33	—	58
\$1,000 or more	28	16	13	—	24	14	—	50
No cash rent	—	10	12	21	11	14	—	—
Median (dollars)	525	516	530	435	570	568	—	564
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000	198	112	97	288	83	50	—	46
Less than 20 percent	9	5	—	15	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	12	7	16	5	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent	41	18	7	38	18	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	17	7	57	12	—	—	15
35 percent or more	139	50	68	145	41	40	—	16
Not computed	—	10	8	17	7	10	—	—
Median	50.0+	34.7	50.0+	38.2	50.0+	50.0+	—	32.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	262	51	98	259	71	42	—	84
Less than 20 percent	20	—	5	—	—	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	—	—	29	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	23	18	29	68	4	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent	49	9	—	48	7	9	—	7
35 percent or more	155	24	60	103	47	31	—	62
Not computed	—	—	4	11	4	—	—	—
Median	38.4	34.2	40.7	32.8	37.9	37.8	—	39.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	420	118	159	279	173	140	—	123
Less than 20 percent	118	39	24	71	29	18	—	6
20 to 24 percent	88	39	43	69	42	59	—	34
25 to 29 percent	143	30	64	80	49	53	—	35
30 to 34 percent	37	—	5	47	15	—	—	14
35 percent or more	34	10	20	12	31	10	—	34
Not computed	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—
Median	25.1	22.6	25.9	25.0	26.2	24.4	—	28.1
\$35,000 or more	401	142	185	258	140	127	—	169
Less than 20 percent	314	119	85	190	69	94	—	109
20 to 24 percent	42	6	76	41	51	12	—	45
25 to 29 percent	45	—	19	22	11	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	—	9	8	—	15
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	5	5	—	4	—	—
Median	16.4	16.8	20.3	14.1	20.1	16.6	—	18.4

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County—Con.			Merrimock County			Rockingham County	
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 310	Tract 40	Tract 500
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>1 234</b>	<b>3 319</b>	—	<b>1 856</b>	<b>627</b>	—	<b>989</b>	<b>793</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage-----	<b>815</b>	<b>2 733</b>	—	<b>1 422</b>	<b>433</b>	—	<b>808</b>	<b>639</b>
Less than \$300-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$300 to \$399-----	44	—	—	23	9	—	12	—
\$400 to \$499-----	56	60	—	118	16	—	36	17
\$500 to \$599-----	83	118	—	44	16	—	41	39
\$600 to \$799-----	159	258	—	192	98	—	98	89
\$800 to \$999-----	166	251	—	253	121	—	89	116
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	307	812	—	622	135	—	378	262
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	621	—	136	25	—	127	77
\$2,000 or more-----	—	613	—	34	13	—	18	39
Median (dollars)-----	874	1 412	—	1 057	890	—	1 142	1 084
Not mortgaged-----	<b>419</b>	<b>586</b>	—	<b>434</b>	<b>194</b>	—	<b>181</b>	<b>154</b>
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	17	—	—	19	—	—	13	6
\$200 to \$299-----	181	185	—	133	57	—	53	32
\$300 to \$399-----	158	203	—	212	112	—	56	75
\$400 to \$499-----	54	113	—	40	13	—	47	34
\$500 or more-----	9	85	—	30	12	—	12	7
Median (dollars)-----	308	358	—	327	337	—	330	371
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000-----	201	175	—	245	87	—	93	117
Less than 20 percent-----	—	8	—	18	—	—	7	9
20 to 24 percent-----	36	8	—	24	24	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent-----	26	35	—	34	14	—	16	19
30 to 34 percent-----	—	8	—	31	6	—	5	—
35 percent or more-----	139	78	—	138	43	—	48	77
Not computed-----	—	38	—	—	—	—	17	—
Median-----	43.6	45.9	—	37.4	34.6	—	47.1	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	215	317	—	280	166	—	121	153
Less than 20 percent-----	129	164	—	88	70	—	55	24
20 to 24 percent-----	17	41	—	41	20	—	6	26
25 to 29 percent-----	7	16	—	35	20	—	15	18
30 to 34 percent-----	35	32	—	40	25	—	5	37
35 percent or more-----	27	64	—	76	31	—	40	48
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.4	19.3	—	26.6	23.2	—	24.6	31.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	352	506	—	441	157	—	259	178
Less than 20 percent-----	174	105	—	145	63	—	48	38
20 to 24 percent-----	37	88	—	84	43	—	60	29
25 to 29 percent-----	49	103	—	51	22	—	38	21
30 to 34 percent-----	26	41	—	57	16	—	34	49
35 percent or more-----	66	169	—	104	13	—	79	41
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	20.3	27.9	—	24.5	21.8	—	27.8	30.1
\$50,000 or more-----	466	2 321	—	890	217	—	516	345
Less than 20 percent-----	306	1 148	—	459	120	—	250	157
20 to 24 percent-----	76	499	—	206	62	—	124	75
25 to 29 percent-----	60	371	—	137	28	—	84	58
30 to 34 percent-----	24	144	—	53	7	—	51	29
35 percent or more-----	—	159	—	35	—	—	7	26
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.0	20.1	—	19.6	19.0	—	20.3	21.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>538</b>	<b>269</b>	—	<b>716</b>	<b>466</b>	—	<b>88</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100-----	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	21	—	—	37	38	—	—	7
\$200 to \$299-----	57	16	—	5	42	—	9	—
\$300 to \$399-----	16	17	—	39	74	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499-----	60	26	—	101	80	—	—	13
\$500 to \$599-----	109	41	—	125	77	—	—	10
\$600 to \$749-----	122	—	—	104	86	—	21	20
\$750 to \$999-----	80	62	—	235	49	—	26	—
\$1,000 or more-----	26	87	—	41	—	—	13	19
No cash rent-----	38	20	—	21	20	—	19	8
Median (dollars)-----	578	849	—	623	492	—	793	611
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000-----	88	37	—	108	118	—	17	15
Less than 20 percent-----	9	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	14	—	—	8	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	14	8	—	16	8	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	41	25	—	48	76	—	7	3
Not computed-----	10	4	—	20	11	—	10	8
Median-----	36.4	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	29.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	111	55	—	89	133	—	9	—
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	5	20	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	13	3	—	—	27	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	26	9	—	11	13	—	9	—
35 percent or more-----	48	43	—	73	57	—	—	—
Not computed-----	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	37.2	50.0+	—	50.0+	31.3	—	32.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	171	59	—	184	95	—	9	31
Less than 20 percent-----	45	31	—	8	18	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent-----	38	12	—	26	16	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent-----	49	—	—	66	34	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent-----	27	—	—	13	14	—	—	5
35 percent or more-----	12	11	—	67	—	—	—	4
Not computed-----	—	5	—	4	13	—	9	4
Median-----	25.3	19.2	—	29.2	26.0	—	—	26.3
\$35,000 or more-----	168	118	—	335	120	—	53	36
Less than 20 percent-----	107	27	—	224	52	—	7	23
20 to 24 percent-----	22	49	—	45	47	—	24	13
25 to 29 percent-----	9	14	—	57	21	—	17	—
30 to 34 percent-----	14	17	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more-----	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	4	11	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.2	22.7	—	17.5	20.9	—	24.1	18.5

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
Occupied housing units -----	55 332	47 895	39 245
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	847	675	612
1985 to 1988 -----	6 636	5 237	3 728
1980 to 1984 -----	5 513	4 616	3 332
1970 to 1979 -----	8 824	6 886	4 868
1960 to 1969 -----	5 802	4 697	3 629
1950 to 1959 -----	6 615	6 032	5 012
1940 to 1949 -----	4 032	3 739	3 326
1939 or earlier -----	17 063	16 013	14 738
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	728	664	638
1 bedroom -----	7 992	7 450	6 938
2 bedrooms -----	18 485	16 303	14 312
3 bedrooms -----	19 393	16 105	12 578
4 bedrooms -----	7 456	6 320	4 086
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 278	1 053	693
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	55 160	47 723	39 090
Source of water, public system or private company -----	46 037	42 567	38 777
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	41 962	39 189	36 936
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	190	175	148
Owner-occupied housing units -----	77	62	35
Renter-occupied housing units -----	113	113	113
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	15 582	14 817	14 449
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 673	1 344	1 025
Electricity -----	6 327	5 358	4 251
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	29 130	24 557	18 380
All other fuels -----	2 450	1 665	991
No fuel used -----	170	154	149
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	5 510	5 238	4 924
1 -----	19 250	17 430	15 647
2 -----	22 737	19 072	14 735
3 or more -----	7 835	6 155	3 939
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31 800	25 717	18 313
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 343	1 834	1 307
1985 to 1988 -----	8 800	6 733	4 482
1980 to 1984 -----	5 091	4 046	2 655
1970 to 1979 -----	6 654	5 308	3 546
1969 or earlier -----	8 912	7 796	6 323
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23 532	22 178	20 932
1989 to March 1990 -----	9 517	8 965	8 481
1985 to 1988 -----	8 249	7 743	7 284
1980 to 1984 -----	2 858	2 722	2 553
1970 to 1979 -----	1 900	1 766	1 703
1969 or earlier -----	1 008	982	911
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	2 395	2 243	2 159
Householder 65 years and over -----	11 313	10 243	8 745
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 928	6 059	4 837
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	54	54	36
No telephone in unit -----	352	326	303
No vehicle available -----	2 992	2 838	2 642
Complete plumbing facilities -----	55 142	47 720	39 097
1.00 or less persons per room -----	54 424	47 125	38 565
1.01 or more persons per room -----	718	595	532
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	190	175	148
1.00 or less persons per room -----	186	171	148
1.01 or more persons per room -----	4	4	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	52 700	53 240	47 681
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 259	27 048	26 776
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 256	3 880	3 570
Owner-occupied housing units -----	979	774	577
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 277	3 106	2 993



**Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>24 547</b>	<b>20 322</b>	<b>14 117</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
<b>With a mortgage -----</b>	<b>17 350</b>	<b>14 088</b>	<b>9 309</b>
Less than \$300 -----	104	95	95
\$300 to \$399 -----	301	257	186
\$400 to \$499 -----	927	740	539
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 164	1 024	725
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 561	2 090	1 473
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 949	2 376	1 763
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	6 592	5 223	3 577
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	1 764	1 399	709
\$2,000 or more -----	988	884	242
Median (dollars) -----	1 040	1 034	988
<b>Not mortgaged -----</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>6 234</b>	<b>4 808</b>
Less than \$100 -----	51	51	51
\$100 to \$199 -----	470	432	385
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 340	2 065	1 542
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 759	2 304	1 820
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 020	886	652
\$500 or more -----	557	496	358
Median (dollars) -----	324	322	320
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 256	2 714	2 209
Less than 20 percent -----	468	434	405
20 to 24 percent -----	470	410	333
25 to 29 percent -----	389	306	237
30 to 34 percent -----	264	222	214
35 percent or more -----	1 580	1 274	1 000
Not computed -----	85	68	20
Median -----	34.9	33.9	32.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 004	3 304	2 443
Less than 20 percent -----	1 694	1 457	1 015
20 to 24 percent -----	558	471	367
25 to 29 percent -----	342	254	191
30 to 34 percent -----	373	266	186
35 percent or more -----	1 037	856	684
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	22.8	22.1	22.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	6 079	5 053	3 756
Less than 20 percent -----	2 418	2 124	1 669
20 to 24 percent -----	854	638	465
25 to 29 percent -----	954	822	573
30 to 34 percent -----	800	644	538
35 percent or more -----	1 053	825	511
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	23.6	23.2	22.2
\$50,000 or more -----	11 208	9 251	5 709
Less than 20 percent -----	6 354	5 374	3 555
20 to 24 percent -----	2 218	1 751	1 071
25 to 29 percent -----	1 647	1 345	728
30 to 34 percent -----	620	480	278
35 percent or more -----	369	301	77
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	18.4	18.1	17.2
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>23 455</b>	<b>22 125</b>	<b>20 908</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 -----	181	173	164
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 388	1 306	1 270
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 183	1 134	1 031
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 076	1 962	1 900
\$400 to \$499 -----	4 420	4 226	4 073
\$500 to \$599 -----	5 449	5 248	4 996
\$600 to \$749 -----	5 476	5 245	5 052
\$750 to \$999 -----	2 287	1 977	1 786
\$1,000 or more -----	590	517	354
No cash rent -----	405	337	282
Median (dollars) -----	540	538	536
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 464	4 210	4 039
Less than 20 percent -----	165	149	140
20 to 24 percent -----	239	224	195
25 to 29 percent -----	555	527	505
30 to 34 percent -----	358	342	327
35 percent or more -----	2 854	2 720	2 638
Not computed -----	293	248	234
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 694	4 481	4 234
Less than 20 percent -----	177	168	168
20 to 24 percent -----	286	261	261
25 to 29 percent -----	526	499	468
30 to 34 percent -----	715	682	640
35 percent or more -----	2 889	2 770	2 617
Not computed -----	101	101	80
Median -----	39.2	39.2	39.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 233	6 914	6 561
Less than 20 percent -----	1 431	1 400	1 318
20 to 24 percent -----	1 969	1 920	1 836
25 to 29 percent -----	1 938	1 832	1 748
30 to 34 percent -----	994	962	921
35 percent or more -----	793	722	665
Not computed -----	108	78	73
Median -----	25.4	25.3	25.3
\$35,000 or more -----	7 064	6 520	6 074
Less than 20 percent -----	5 010	4 704	4 461
20 to 24 percent -----	1 379	1 250	1 134
25 to 29 percent -----	401	306	292
30 to 34 percent -----	148	143	97
35 percent or more -----	30	30	18
Not computed -----	96	87	72
Median -----	17.1	17.0	16.8

**Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Monchester city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>379</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>326</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	14	14	5
1985 to 1988 .....	31	26	23
1980 to 1984 .....	27	27	27
1970 to 1979 .....	77	65	53
1960 to 1969 .....	21	21	21
1950 to 1959 .....	20	14	14
1940 to 1949 .....	—	—	—
1939 or earlier .....	189	189	183
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	92	92	92
2 bedrooms .....	169	163	154
3 bedrooms .....	65	60	39
4 bedrooms .....	48	36	36
5 or more bedrooms .....	5	5	5
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	379	356	326
Source of water, public system or private company .....	344	338	320
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	350	338	320
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	157	151	142
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	7	7	7
Electricity .....	111	99	96
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	90	85	67
All other fuels .....	14	14	14
No fuel used .....	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	53	53	53
1 .....	220	202	202
2 .....	84	79	61
3 or more .....	22	22	10
Vehicles per household .....	1.2	1.2	1.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>79</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>38</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	6	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	43	32	20
1980 to 1984 .....	5	5	5
1970 to 1979 .....	19	13	13
1969 or earlier .....	6	6	—
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>288</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	161	161	149
1985 to 1988 .....	139	139	139
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	55	55	55
Householder 65 years and over .....	28	28	22
Owner-occupied housing units .....	19	19	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	3	3	3
Complete plumbing facilities .....	379	356	326
1.00 or less persons per room .....	347	330	300
1.01 or more persons per room .....	32	26	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	46 915	45 964	46 514
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	24 448	24 448	23 952
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	94	94	94
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	94	94	94

**Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Monchester city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units .....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
<b>With a mortgage .....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	12	6	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	6	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	21	10	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	12	12	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	1 117	1 400	1 250
<b>Not mortgaged .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	17	5	5
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	11	5	5
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	37.1	45.0	45.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	18	18	—
Less than 20 percent .....	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	12	12	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	42.5	42.5	—
\$50,000 or more .....	16	5	5
Less than 20 percent .....	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent .....	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	22.0	22.5	22.5
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units .....</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	32	32	32
\$400 to \$499 .....	82	82	82
\$500 to \$599 .....	96	96	96
\$600 to \$749 .....	44	44	44
\$750 to \$999 .....	32	32	23
\$1,000 or more .....	5	5	5
No cash rent .....	3	3	—
Median (dollars) .....	556	556	553
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	94	94	94
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	83	83	83
Not computed .....	11	11	11
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	44	44	41
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent .....	5	5	5
35 percent or more .....	30	30	30
Not computed .....	3	3	—
Median .....	38.2	38.2	38.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	59	59	59
Less than 20 percent .....	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent .....	11	11	11
25 to 29 percent .....	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent .....	26	26	26
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	28.7	28.7	28.7
\$35,000 or more .....	97	97	88
Less than 20 percent .....	58	58	58
20 to 24 percent .....	21	21	21
25 to 29 percent .....	18	18	9
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	18.7	18.7	18.1



Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
Occupied housing units .....	416	404	352
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	96	88	79
1980 to 1984 .....	70	70	63
1970 to 1979 .....	107	107	71
1960 to 1969 .....	50	50	50
1950 to 1959 .....	25	25	25
1940 to 1949 .....	—	—	—
1939 or earlier .....	68	64	64
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	8	8	8
1 bedroom .....	72	68	61
2 bedrooms .....	142	134	134
3 bedrooms .....	123	123	106
4 bedrooms .....	71	71	43
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	416	404	352
Source of water, public system or private company .....	377	365	352
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	328	324	311
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	119	119	119
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	37	37	37
Electricity .....	92	88	88
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	152	144	92
All other fuels .....	16	16	16
No fuel used .....	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	19	19	19
1 .....	143	139	139
2 .....	230	230	178
3 or more .....	24	16	16
Vehicles per household .....	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	219	211	159
1989 to March 1990 .....	49	49	33
1985 to 1988 .....	71	63	57
1980 to 1984 .....	50	50	39
1970 to 1979 .....	43	43	24
1969 or earlier .....	6	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	197	193	193
1989 to March 1990 .....	153	149	149
1985 to 1988 .....	37	37	37
1980 to 1984 .....	7	7	7
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	6	6	6
Householder 65 years and over .....	6	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units .....	6	6	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	416	404	352
1.00 or less persons per room .....	362	350	298
1.01 or more persons per room .....	54	54	54
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	68 015	69 773	57 484
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	23 079	23 557	23 557
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	82	78	78
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	82	78	78

**Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	177	169	117
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage -----	172	164	112
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	10	10	10
\$600 to \$799 -----	21	21	12
\$800 to \$999 -----	18	18	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	82	74	68
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	26	26	5
\$2,000 or more -----	15	15	6
Median (dollars) -----	1 152	1 156	1 122
Not mortgaged -----	5	5	5
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	5	5	5
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	425	425	425
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	49	41	41
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent -----	6	6	6
35 percent or more -----	33	25	25
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	47.5	47.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	37	37	15
Less than 20 percent -----	9	9	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	23	23	10
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	5	5	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	27.1	27.1	28.8
\$50,000 or more -----	91	91	61
Less than 20 percent -----	64	64	45
20 to 24 percent -----	20	20	9
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.6	17.6	17.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	197	193	193
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	3	3
\$400 to \$499 -----	54	54	54
\$500 to \$599 -----	59	59	59
\$600 to \$749 -----	48	48	48
\$750 to \$999 -----	20	20	20
\$1,000 or more -----	9	9	9
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	541	543	543
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 -----	82	78	78
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	61	61	61
Not computed -----	21	17	17
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	46	46	46
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12	12
25 to 29 percent -----	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent -----	12	12	12
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	24.2	24.2	24.2
\$35,000 or more -----	58	58	58
Less than 20 percent -----	45	45	45
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	16.5	16.5	16.5



**Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
Occupied housing units .....	777	741	698
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	31	31	31
1985 to 1988 .....	99	85	63
1980 to 1984 .....	102	102	102
1970 to 1979 .....	108	97	97
1960 to 1969 .....	70	59	48
1950 to 1959 .....	42	42	32
1940 to 1949 .....	50	50	50
1939 or earlier .....	275	275	275
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	39	39	39
1 bedroom .....	163	152	152
2 bedrooms .....	315	301	273
3 bedrooms .....	194	183	168
4 bedrooms .....	49	49	49
5 or more bedrooms .....	17	17	17
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	772	736	693
Source of water, public system or private company .....	741	709	674
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	732	711	687
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	5	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	5	5	5
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	348	327	313
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	12	12	12
Electricity .....	94	94	94
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	302	291	262
All other fuels .....	16	12	12
No fuel used .....	5	5	5
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	134	134	134
1 .....	285	274	260
2 .....	312	287	264
3 or more .....	46	46	40
Vehicles per household .....	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	205	195	152
1989 to March 1990 .....	38	38	24
1985 to 1988 .....	117	107	78
1980 to 1984 .....	24	24	24
1970 to 1979 .....	20	20	20
1969 or earlier .....	6	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	572	546	546
1989 to March 1990 .....	355	340	340
1985 to 1988 .....	170	170	170
1980 to 1984 .....	36	36	36
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	11	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	175	175	175
Householder 65 years and over .....	16	16	16
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	8	8	8
No vehicle available .....	16	16	16
Complete plumbing facilities .....	772	736	693
1.00 or less persons per room .....	684	648	605
1.01 or more persons per room .....	88	88	88
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	5	5	5
1.00 or less persons per room .....	5	5	5
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	49 907	48 133	49 461
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	24 588	23 918	23 918
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	129	129	129
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	129	129	129

Table 43. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.)		
	Monchester, NH MSA	Total	Monchester city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	150	140	103
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage -----	144	134	97
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	29	29	13
\$800 to \$999 -----	10	10	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	105	95	79
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	1 098	1 083	1 112
Not mortgaged -----	6	6	6
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	6	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	325	325	325
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	27	27	27
Less than 20 percent -----	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5	5
35 percent or more -----	9	9	9
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	30.5	30.5	30.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	34	34	15
Less than 20 percent -----	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	9	9	9
35 percent or more -----	8	8	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	30.0	30.0	30.8
\$50,000 or more -----	89	79	61
Less than 20 percent -----	42	32	22
20 to 24 percent -----	18	18	18
25 to 29 percent -----	24	24	16
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5	5
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	20.7	22.1	22.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	566	540	540
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 -----	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199 -----	5	5	5
\$200 to \$299 -----	48	48	48
\$300 to \$399 -----	64	64	64
\$400 to \$499 -----	109	109	109
\$500 to \$599 -----	169	158	158
\$600 to \$749 -----	97	97	97
\$750 to \$999 -----	62	51	51
\$1,000 or more -----	4	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	528	524	524
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 -----	90	90	90
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	62	62	62
Not computed -----	12	12	12
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	161	150	150
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent -----	32	32	32
35 percent or more -----	112	101	101
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	37.6	37.1	37.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	181	177	177
Less than 20 percent -----	29	29	29
20 to 24 percent -----	71	71	71
25 to 29 percent -----	20	20	20
30 to 34 percent -----	16	16	16
35 percent or more -----	45	41	41
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	24.3	24.2	24.2
\$35,000 or more -----	134	123	123
Less than 20 percent -----	113	102	102
20 to 24 percent -----	11	11	11
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	10	10	10
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.1	17.1	17.1

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Manchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Manchester city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>54 894</b>	<b>47 482</b>	<b>38 867</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 -----	834	662	599
1985 to 1988 -----	6 582	5 197	3 702
1980 to 1984 -----	5 440	4 543	3 259
1970 to 1979 -----	8 742	6 804	4 786
1960 to 1969 -----	5 767	4 673	3 616
1950 to 1959 -----	6 586	6 003	4 993
1940 to 1949 -----	4 012	3 719	3 306
1939 or earlier -----	16 931	15 881	14 606
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom -----	712	648	622
1 bedroom -----	7 872	7 330	6 818
2 bedrooms -----	18 322	16 154	14 183
3 bedrooms -----	19 270	15 993	12 481
4 bedrooms -----	7 440	6 304	4 070
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 278	1 053	693
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	54 727	47 315	38 717
Source of water, public system or private company -----	45 611	42 162	38 399
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	41 563	38 800	36 563
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	185	170	143
Owner-occupied housing units -----	77	62	35
Renter-occupied housing units -----	108	108	108
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas -----	15 383	14 628	14 266
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 661	1 332	1 013
Electricity -----	6 271	5 302	4 195
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	28 980	24 418	18 270
All other fuels -----	2 434	1 653	979
No fuel used -----	165	149	144
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None -----	5 440	5 168	4 854
1 -----	19 080	17 260	15 483
2 -----	22 545	18 905	14 591
3 or more -----	7 829	6 149	3 939
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>31 676</b>	<b>25 603</b>	<b>18 234</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 329	1 820	1 299
1985 to 1988 -----	8 728	6 671	4 449
1980 to 1984 -----	5 079	4 034	2 643
1970 to 1979 -----	6 634	5 288	3 526
1969 or earlier -----	8 906	7 790	6 317
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>23 218</b>	<b>21 879</b>	<b>20 633</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	9 333	8 785	8 301
1985 to 1988 -----	8 154	7 648	7 189
1980 to 1984 -----	2 834	2 698	2 529
1970 to 1979 -----	1 900	1 766	1 703
1969 or earlier -----	997	982	911
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit -----	2 316	2 164	2 080
Householder 65 years and over -----	11 305	10 235	8 737
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 928	6 059	4 837
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	54	54	36
No telephone in unit -----	352	326	303
No vehicle available -----	2 984	2 830	2 634
Complete plumbing facilities -----	54 709	47 312	38 724
1.00 or less persons per room -----	54 037	46 763	38 238
1.01 or more persons per room -----	672	549	486
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	185	170	143
1.00 or less persons per room -----	181	166	143
1.01 or more persons per room -----	4	4	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	52 728	53 290	47 712
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 274	27 082	26 808
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 203	3 827	3 517
Owner-occupied housing units -----	979	774	577
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 224	3 053	2 940



Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monchester, NH MSA	Hillsborough County (pt.)	
		Total	Monchester city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	24 465	20 250	14 074
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage .....	17 274	14 022	9 272
Less than \$300 .....	104	95	95
\$300 to \$399 .....	301	257	186
\$400 to \$499 .....	927	740	539
\$500 to \$599 .....	1 164	1 024	725
\$600 to \$799 .....	2 532	2 061	1 460
\$800 to \$999 .....	2 939	2 366	1 758
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	6 555	5 196	3 558
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	1 764	1 399	709
\$2,000 or more .....	1 988	884	242
Median (dollars) .....	1 040	1 035	988
Not mortgaged .....	7 191	6 228	4 802
Less than \$100 .....	51	51	51
\$100 to \$199 .....	470	432	385
\$200 to \$299 .....	2 340	2 065	1 542
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 753	2 298	1 814
\$400 to \$499 .....	1 020	886	652
\$500 or more .....	557	496	358
Median (dollars) .....	324	322	320
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	3 256	2 714	2 209
Less than 20 percent .....	468	434	405
20 to 24 percent .....	470	410	333
25 to 29 percent .....	389	306	237
30 to 34 percent .....	264	222	214
35 percent or more .....	1 580	1 274	1 000
Not computed .....	85	68	20
Median .....	34.9	33.9	32.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	3 986	3 286	2 425
Less than 20 percent .....	1 688	1 451	1 009
20 to 24 percent .....	551	464	360
25 to 29 percent .....	342	254	191
30 to 34 percent .....	368	261	181
35 percent or more .....	1 037	856	684
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	22.8	22.1	22.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	6 053	5 027	3 741
Less than 20 percent .....	2 412	2 118	1 663
20 to 24 percent .....	848	632	465
25 to 29 percent .....	949	817	573
30 to 34 percent .....	791	635	529
35 percent or more .....	1 053	825	511
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	23.6	23.1	22.2
\$50,000 or more .....	11 170	9 223	5 699
Less than 20 percent .....	6 334	5 364	3 555
20 to 24 percent .....	2 218	1 751	1 071
25 to 29 percent .....	1 629	1 327	718
30 to 34 percent .....	620	480	278
35 percent or more .....	369	301	77
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	18.4	18.1	17.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	23 141	21 826	20 609
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	181	173	164
\$100 to \$199 .....	1 383	1 301	1 265
\$200 to \$299 .....	1 156	1 107	1 004
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 054	1 940	1 878
\$400 to \$499 .....	4 332	4 138	3 985
\$500 to \$599 .....	5 360	5 159	4 907
\$600 to \$749 .....	5 421	5 190	4 997
\$750 to \$999 .....	2 263	1 964	1 773
\$1,000 or more .....	586	517	354
No cash rent .....	405	337	282
Median (dollars) .....	541	539	537
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	4 427	4 173	4 002
Less than 20 percent .....	165	149	140
20 to 24 percent .....	239	224	195
25 to 29 percent .....	547	519	497
30 to 34 percent .....	358	342	327
35 percent or more .....	2 825	2 691	2 609
Not computed .....	293	248	234
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	4 591	4 378	4 131
Less than 20 percent .....	177	168	168
20 to 24 percent .....	286	261	261
25 to 29 percent .....	514	487	456
30 to 34 percent .....	688	655	613
35 percent or more .....	2 825	2 706	2 553
Not computed .....	101	101	80
Median .....	39.3	39.3	39.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	7 146	6 831	6 478
Less than 20 percent .....	1 418	1 387	1 305
20 to 24 percent .....	1 923	1 874	1 790
25 to 29 percent .....	1 924	1 818	1 734
30 to 34 percent .....	984	952	911
35 percent or more .....	789	722	665
Not computed .....	108	78	73
Median .....	25.5	25.3	25.3
\$35,000 or more .....	6 977	6 444	5 998
Less than 20 percent .....	4 934	4 639	4 396
20 to 24 percent .....	1 368	1 239	1 123
25 to 29 percent .....	401	306	292
30 to 34 percent .....	148	143	97
35 percent or more .....	30	30	18
Not computed .....	96	87	72
Median .....	17.1	17.0	16.9

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Manchester, NH MSA -----	147 809	13.0	61 437	13.2	<b>MANCHESTER CITY, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY—</b>				
<b>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (PT.)</b>					Con.				
Total -----	126 751	12.9	53 539	13.1	Tract 9.02 -----	2 797	12.9	1 438	13.9
Manchester city -----	99 567	13.4	44 361	13.6	Tract 10 -----	3 912	14.4	1 607	14.6
<b>MERRIMACK COUNTY (PT.)</b>					Tract 11 -----	5 560	12.8	2 033	12.1
Total -----	13 416	12.7	5 352	12.7	Tract 12 -----	2 186	15.4	809	15.0
<b>ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (PT.)</b>					Tract 13 -----	3 076	13.8	1 603	14.7
Total -----	7 642	15.3	2 546	15.8	Tract 14 -----	2 040	16.6	1 250	15.7
<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY</b>					Tract 15 -----	2 764	13.3	1 229	14.1
Tract 24 -----	6 722	11.2	2 767	11.3	Tract 16 -----	3 708	13.7	1 719	14.0
<b>MANCHESTER CITY, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY</b>					Tract 17 -----	2 173	13.4	1 079	14.6
Tract 1 -----	8 414	10.9	3 079	10.7	Tract 18 -----	5 756	12.0	2 478	12.0
Tract 2.01 -----	5 965	10.5	3 279	10.9	Tract 19 -----	2 234	15.2	1 038	15.0
Tract 2.02 -----	1 940	13.2	850	13.1	Tract 20 -----	2 161	14.2	1 032	15.4
Tract 3 -----	2 746	12.9	1 351	12.9	Tract 21 -----	4 683	12.2	2 030	11.8
Tract 4 -----	553	16.3	380	14.7	Tract 22 -----	3 369	15.9	1 359	16.2
Tract 5 -----	1 658	13.0	1 231	13.4	Tract 23 -----	3 564	15.2	1 501	15.8
Tract 6 -----	2 340	13.1	1 438	13.4	Tract 24 (pt.) -----	6 722	11.2	2 767	11.3
Tract 7 -----	3 247	15.2	1 405	15.5	Tract 25 -----	5 252	16.2	2 266	15.4
Tract 8 -----	2 361	14.7	917	15.7	Tract 26 -----	4 601	15.3	1 753	15.6
Tract 9.01 -----	3 785	15.0	1 440	14.8	<b>REMAINDER OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY</b>				
					Tract 24 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 27 -----	7 626	10.9	2 863	11.2
					Tract 28 -----	6 995	11.4	2 159	11.0
					Tract 29 -----	12 563	11.0	4 156	11.1
					Tract 151 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
					<b>MERRIMACK COUNTY</b>				
					Tract 30 -----	8 767	11.4	3 484	11.3
					Tract 31 -----	4 649	15.2	1 868	15.5
					Tract 310 -----	—	—	—	—
					<b>ROCKINGHAM COUNTY</b>				
					Tract 40 -----	4 085	15.1	1 354	15.7
					Tract 500 -----	3 557	15.5	1 192	15.9



# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

### Northeast Region

#### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

#### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

### Midwest Region

#### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

#### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

### South Region

#### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

#### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

#### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

#### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

**Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

**GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

**Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

**Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

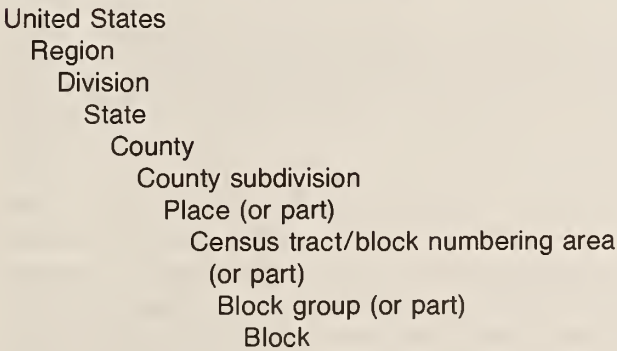
**United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

**GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

**Hierarchical Presentation**

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



**Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## **Consolidated City**

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## **Incorporated Place**

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## **POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY**

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

## **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

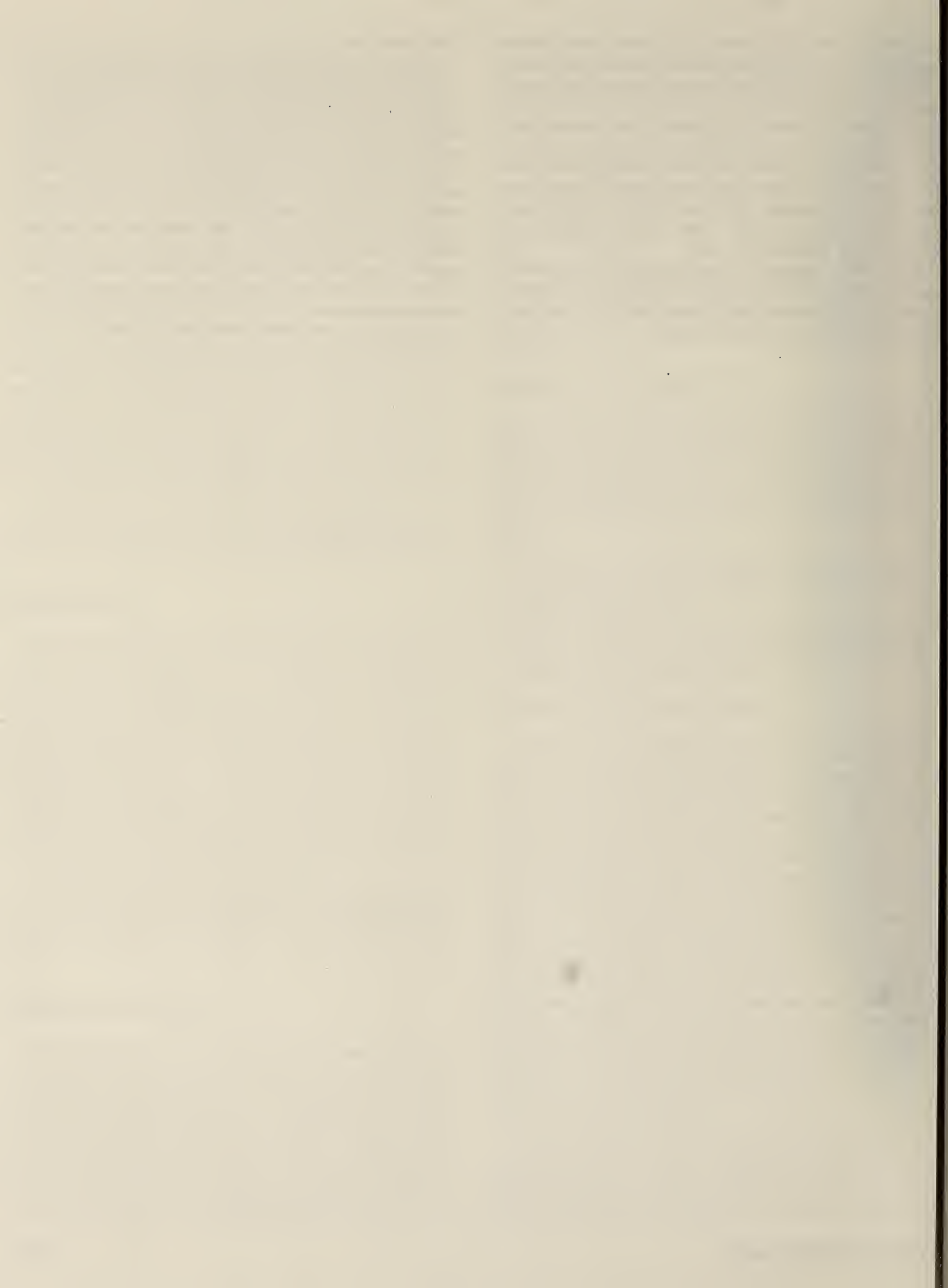
Each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## **INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### **Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### **Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### **Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

**POVERTY STATUS IN 1989**

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent” are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$80” is \$50. The amount assigned to the category “\$1,000 or more” is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as “months vacant”) were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the “Less than 1 month” interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

**SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

**SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

**TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000.

Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

### Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} SE(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} &[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ &\text{or} \\ &9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

#### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

101  
102

## Renter

White Householder  
Householder of Hispanic origin  
Rent

Less than \$100  
\$100 to \$199  
\$200 to \$299  
\$300 to \$399  
\$400 to \$499  
\$500 to \$599  
\$600 to \$749  
\$750 to \$999  
\$1,000 or more  
No cash rent

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

103  
104  
105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

111-120

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin  
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

# STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

121-140

Black Householder  
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder  
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder  
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race  
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Vacant Housing Units

1  
2  
3

Vacant for rent  
Vacant for sale  
Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

**Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New Hampshire**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.5
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.7
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy’s homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990

# U.S. Census

# Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3–11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.  
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.  
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.  
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).  
If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.  
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.  
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.  
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.  
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	First name	Middle Initial	First name	Middle Initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p><b>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</b></p> <p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
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<b>6. Marital status</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes</b>, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD																																																																	
Last name		<b>H1a.</b> Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No																																																																	
First name Middle initial																																																																			
<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative		<b>H5a.</b> Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No  <b>b.</b> Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																																																	
<b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative  <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																																			
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<b>H6.</b> What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?  <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more																																																																	
<b>a.</b> Age <b>b.</b> Year of birth <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<b>H2.</b> Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other																										
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<b>H3.</b> How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		<b>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —</b> <b>H7a.</b> What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more																																																																	
<b>H4.</b> Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		<b>b.</b> Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																																																	
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<b>A. Total persons</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<b>B. Type of unit</b> <input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere  <b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant  <b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<b>D. Months vacant</b> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more  <b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>  <b>F. Cov.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		<b>G. DO</b> <b>ID</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">.00</span></p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used         </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">.00</span></p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used         </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">.00</span></p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge         </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">.00</span></p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used         </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

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**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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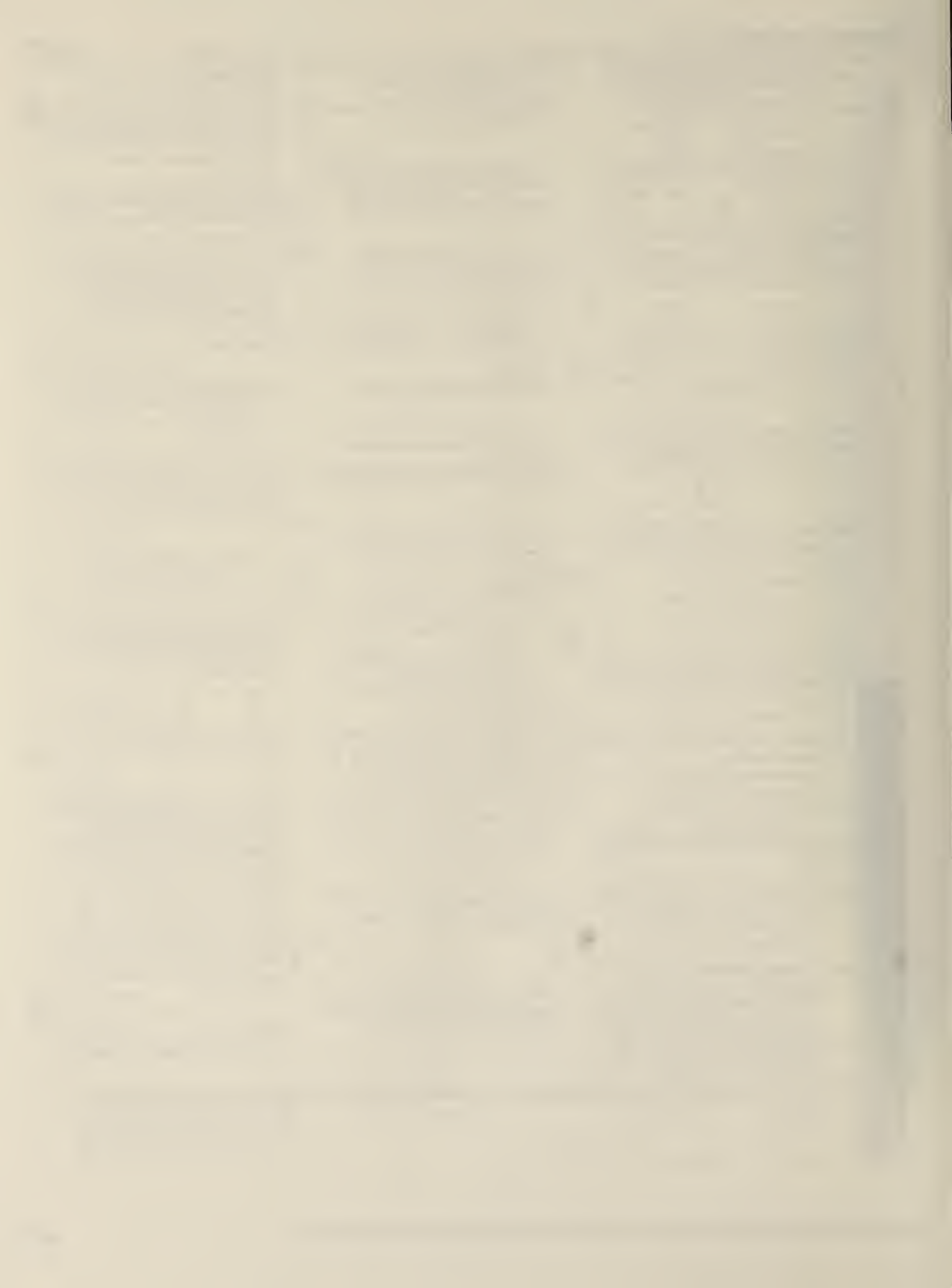
<b>PERSON 1</b>	<b>PERSON 2</b>
<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p>	<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p>
<p><b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p>	<p><b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p>	<p><b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b></p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits</p>
<p><b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990      <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986      <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984      <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981      <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979      <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p>	<p><b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16</p>
<p><b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college</p>	<p><b>b. What is this language?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p><b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well    <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well          <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p>
<p><b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No school completed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p>	<p><b>16. When was this person born?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p>
<p><b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>	<p><b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18</p> <p><b>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p><b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> Years
<p><b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b></p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b></p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If this person is a female —</p> <p><b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b></p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p><b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25</p> <p><b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours	<p><b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street)</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits</p> <p>d. County</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>e. State</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>f. ZIP Code</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>



<p><b>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car    <input type="radio"/> Walked  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28  <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat    <input type="radio"/> Other method  <input type="radio"/> Taxicab         </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p><b>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone    <input type="radio"/> 5 people  <input type="radio"/> 2 people    <input type="radio"/> 6 people  <input type="radio"/> 3 people    <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people  <input type="radio"/> 4 people    <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people         </p>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work?</b> If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing    <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade  <input type="radio"/> Retail trade         </p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p> <p><b>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <input type="radio"/> a.m.  <input type="radio"/> p.m.         </p> <p><b>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR    \$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span>            Annual amount — Dollars         </p>
<p><b>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff  <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm         </p>	
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27         </p> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill  <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job         </p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32         </p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Weeks</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Hours</p>	
<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the “long-form” questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts—**To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



**Regional Office Contacts—**

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

**Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office**

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government’s publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

**Other Sources of Products and Services**

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau’s Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC’s help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

**OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES**

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in “2” and “7.” Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly “economic indicators” that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers’ shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

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**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Geographic areas</b>
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

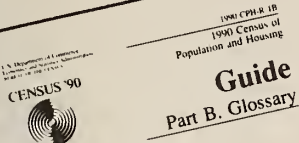
**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).







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# PART B, GLOSSARY

## 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

**Previously Published—Part A, TEXT**

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

- **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

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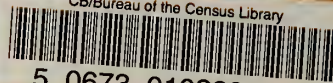








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